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PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8, HOODMAN BLIND.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—This Evening, at 8, LORD DUNDREARY'S BROTHER SAM. At 9.45, THE VICAR OF WIDEAWAKEFIELD.

STRAND THEATRE. — This Evening at 8, THE MARRIED RAKE. At 9, COUSIN JOHNNY.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at 9, THE PRIVATE SECRETARY. At 8, A BAD PENNY.

COURT THEATRE. — This Evening, at 8.30, THE MAGISTRATE.

COMEDY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.40, THE SILVER SHIELD.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.15, THE MIKADO: or, THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

The excruciating pain is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by this celebrated Medicine.

These Pills require no restraint of diet during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by all Chemists at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

BIRTHS.

Aug. 2, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, India, Lady COLLETON, of a son.

Aug. 13, at Derwent Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, the residence of her mother, the wife of the Rev. C. B. MATHEW, Vicar of Loddon, Norfolk, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

Aug. 13, at 43, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh, the wife of the Rev. GEORGE HENDERSON, Monzie Free Church, Perthshire, of a daughter.

Aug. 14, at Pailton House, near Rugby, the wife of the Rev. H. F. J. COAPE-ARNOLD, of Wolvey, a son.

Aug. 16, at Amerongen Castle, Netherlands, the Countess GODARD BENTINCK, of a son.

Aug. 17, at St. Jude's, Mapperley, Nottingham, the wife of the Rev. A. T. FISHER, of a son.

Aug. 17, at St. Luke's Rectory, Cheetham-hill, Manchester, the wife of the Rev. J. T. CHIPPINDALL, of a daughter.

Aug. 18, at the Rectory, Castle Connell, Ireland, the wife of the Rev. THOMAS TAYLOR, prematurely, of a daughter, stillborn.

Aug. 19, at Alsager, Stoke-on-Trent, the wife of the Rev. W. DING, of a son.

Aug. 20, at Kilyrough, Glamorganshire, the wife of Vice-Admiral ALGERNON LYONS, of twin daughters.

Aug. 21, at Inchicore House, county Dublin, the Lady ARTHUR WELLESLEY, of a son.

Aug. 22, at 33, Pont-street, S.W., Lady HENRIETTA TURNOR, of a son.

Aug. 23, at Bexley House, Beckenham, the wife of the Rev. J. D. T. MACARTHUR, of a son.

Aug. 23, at Chislehurst, the wife of the Rev. WILLIAM W. DODSWORTH, of a daughter.

Aug. 25, the Countess of COVENTRY, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

July 1, at St. Mary's Church, Caulfield, Victoria, Australia, ROBERT CRELLIN, second son of the late R. Q. KERMODE, Esq., M.E.C., of Mona Vale, Tasmania, to GEORGINE ELIZABETH, daughter of the Rev. J. A. FAWNS, of Tasmania.

July 7, at St. Cyprian's Church, Kimberley, South Africa, by the Rev. Canon Gaul, M.A., rector, DOUGLAS, second son of COLIN TURING CAMPBELL, Esq., retired Auditor-General of Griqualand West, to BLANCHE ASHBURNHAM, youngest daughter of GEORGE MONTAGUE COLE, Esq.

Aug. 18, at the parish church, Branston, near Lincoln, the Rev. EDWARD ANDREW PAIN, of St. John's, Huntingdon, only son of the Rev. Andrew Reid Pain, Rector of Bury, near Huntingdon, to EMILY, eldest daughter of C. S. DICKINSON, Esq., of Ashfield House, Branston, and St. Peter's-at-Gowts, Lincoln.

Aug. 19, at Toynton, All Saints', HAROLD ARTHUR STUART, Madras Civil Service, fourth son of the late Peter Stuart, C.E., to ALICE CATHARINE, third daughter of the Rev. F. W. WHITEHEAD, M.A., of Mostyn House, Cambridge.

Aug. 19, at Worsthorne, the Rev. JOHN TODD ATKINSON, M.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, Vicar of Worsthorne, to HARRIOT ANN, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel EVERY-CLAYTON, J.P., D.L., of Rowley Hall, Lancashire.

Aug. 19, at St. Mary Key Church, Ipswich, EDGAR JERMYN, eldest son of WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., of Gippeswyk Hall, Ipswich, to ANNIE JOSEPHINE, youngest daughter of the Rev. GEORGE LOVELY, Vicar of St. Mary Key.

Aug. 19, at St Andrew's, Ampthill, the Rev. J. H. JACKSON, Curate of St. Vincent's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, to EMILY MARY, third daughter of HENRY PLATT, of Ampthill, Bedfordshire.

Aug. 19, at Chelford Church, the Rev. A. L. ROYDS, of Chelford, to ELINOR GEORGINA (NORA), youngest daughter of the late JOHN DIXON, Esq., of Astle Hall, Cheshire.

Aug. 20, at the parish church, Higham-on-the-Hill, WILLIAM ALLISON CUNNINGHAM, of Uppingham, to MARIAN LINDSAY, elder daughter of the Rev. J. WRIGHT, of St. Leonard's-on-Sea.

Aug. 20, at St. Peter's Church, Bayswater, FREDERICK DAVIES, of Duke-street, St. James's, S.W., younger son of Mr. E. Davies, Falkner-square, Liverpool, to GEORGINA MAUD, daughter of Sir GEORGE KELLNER, K.C.M.G., C.S.I.

Aug. 20, at the parish church, Market Drayton, the Rev. JOHN WINGFIELD HARDING, late Vicar of Cheswardine, Shropshire, to KATHARINE ANNE, only surviving daughter of the late Rev. THOS. CHAS. PEARSON, Rector of Rodington, Shropshire.

Aug. 20, at the parish church, Chickerell, Weymouth, the Rev. WALTER LONGMAN TUCKER, M.A., Trin. Coll. Camb., to EMILY MARY, daughter of JOHN HARVEY, Esq., M.D., Cavendish-square, and granddaughter of Sir William Oldnall Russell, D.C.L.

Aug. 20, at Clevedon, GEORGE TALBOT, son of the late the Hon. Sir CHARLES BAGOT, G.C.B., P.C., and Lady Mary Bagot, to CHARLOTTE MARGARET, daughter of the late WILLIAM THOMAS BLAIR, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

Aug. 20, at Fisherwick-place Church, Belfast, FRANCIS GREGORY, son of the late Rev. GEORGE METCALFE FENTON, Penzance, to MARGARET E., daughter of J. SEATON REID, Esq., M.D., The Queen's Elms, Belfast.

Aug. 22, at the parish church, Clifton, Bristol, WILLIAM ARMINE, elder son of the Rev. W. L. BEVAN, Canon of St. David's, to AMY HENRIETTA, third daughter of the Rev. FIELD WAYET, late Rector of St. Stephen's, Bristol.

Aug. 24, at St. John's, Paddington, the Rev. Dr. SAYWELL, Rector of Kirkby Bourne, to CAROLINE WILLASEY, widow of Colonel Beach-Hicks and W. FERNIE, C.E., Bengal, of Southwick-crescent and Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.

Aug. 25, at the parish church, Burstow, Surrey, FRANCIS HENRY SIKES, B.A., Pem. Coll. Camb., of the Lower Close, Norwich, to ELEANOR SOPHIA, second daughter of THEOBALD WHITCHURCH, Esq., and granddaughter of James Whitchurch, Esq., of Blechynden House, Burstow.

DEATHS.

Aug. 15, at Hazlemere Vicarage, ANNIE, wife of the Rev. HUGH ALLAN, M.A., Vicar of Ravenstone and Weston Underwood, Bucks.

Aug. 15, at St. Thomas's Vicarage, Elm-road, N.W., DORA COMYN, infant daughter of the Rev. H. WALTER and MARIA LOUISA REYNOLDS, aged 18 days.

Aug. 17, at Old Park, Devizes, HARRIOT, widow of the Rev. ALFRED SMITH, of Old Park, in her 91st year.

Aug. 18, at Bedford, HENRIETTA, youngest daughter of the late Rev. HENRY LONGUEVILLE MANSEL, of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire.

Aug. 18, at Hingham, Norfolk, Sir THOMAS BEEVOR, Bart., aged 61.

Aug. 19, at Richmond, Surrey, ELIZA, wife of General Sir ANTHONY B. STRANSHAM, K.C.B., aged 70.

Aug. 19, at Chaddleworth Vicarage, Berks, FRANCES, wife of the Rev. EDWARD THOMPSON, Vicar of the parish, in her 79th year.

Aug. 20, at Homburg, suddenly, of heart disease, Major-General Sir HARRY ST. GEORGE ORD, G.C.M.G., C.B., late Royal Engineers, aged 66.

Aug. 20, at Hall House, Hawkhurst, CHARLES JOHN, second son of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir COURTENAY BOYLE, aged 79.

Aug. 21, at Ostend, LOUISA SYDNEY, daughter of the Rev. OVERSTREET FLETCHER, aged 20 years.

Aug. 21, at the Vicarage, High Easter, FRANCIS, youngest son of the Rev. E. F. GEPP, in his 21st year.

Aug. 22, Sir JOHN HARON-MAXWELL, Bart., R.N., of Springkell, in his 78th year.

Aug. 22, at Launceston, Cornwall, SUSAN CHRISTIANA, widow of the late Rev. JAMES BRYANT MESSENGER, formerly Vicar of Werrington, Devon, aged 58 years.

Aug. 23, at 2, Thurloe-place, Winchester, FRANCIS ALFRED, infant son of the Rev. ALFRED R. WISEMAN, aged five months.

Aug. 24, in London, KENNETH HOWARD BURY, Esq., late Captain Royal Horse Artillery, eldest son of the late Hon. James Kenneth Howard and of the Lady Louisa Howard, aged 39.

Aug. 25, at Margate, EMILY JANE, the beloved wife of the Rev. J. M. VAUGHAN, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Deptford.

Aug. 25, at 16, Campden-hill-gardens, Kensington, EMILY EDEN, wife of the Rev. J. MORICH BYNG, Rector of Wymondham, Leicestershire, and daughter of the late Rev. Anthony Singleton Atcheson, formerly Rector of Teigh, Rutland.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The stomach and its troubles cause more discomfort and bring more unhappiness than is commonly supposed. The thousand ills that settle there may be prevented or dislodged by the judicious use of these purifying Pills, which act as a sure, gentle, anti-acid aperient, without annoying the nerves of the most susceptible or irritating the most delicate organisation. Holloway's Pills will bestow comfort and confer relief on every head-achy, dyspeptic, and sickly sufferer, whose tortures make him a burden to himself and a bugbear to his friends. These Pills have long been the popular remedy for a weak stomach, for a disordered liver, or a paralysed digestion, which yield without difficulty to their regulating, purifying, and tonic qualities.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—A representative of the French Government called on Monday at the British Embassy in Paris to express the regret of the French Cabinet at the insults which a French paper has recently been casting upon the Prince of Wales, Lord Lyons, and other distinguished Englishmen. Her Majesty's Government instructed our acting representative in Paris to express their appreciation of the goodwill of the French Government.

The British Embassy in Paris having made the necessary inquiries in regard to the alleged assassination of Olivier Pain, and the British Chargé d'Affaires having communicated the result of the investigation to the French Government, the latter has declared semi-officially that the matter must be considered as closed, and that the dispute is confined to the conflicting statements of Selikovitch and Major Kitchener, which it is for them to reconcile.

A meeting arising out of the Olivier Pain agitation was held on Wednesday night in Paris, and caused great excitement and disorder. The hall was densely packed, and before any speaking commenced the crowd swayed backwards and forwards, women fainted, forms were knocked down, and the platform was invaded. M. Rochefort had been announced to preside, but he was not there. Speeches of an insulting character towards England and the Royal Family were made, and were heartily cheered. It was afterwards found that M. Rochefort was alarmed at the excitement among the throng of people, and refused to go to the hall, but it was arranged that another meeting is to be held at the Winter Circus.

Selikovitch, who originated the story of the assassination of Olivier Pain, has written a letter to the *Matin*, in which he maintains in the most absolute manner his previous statements. The *Intransigéant* continues to publish the wildest and most scurrilous attacks on the British Embassy at Paris and the British Army.

The Vosges journals publish an an account of the general meeting of Republican delegates held at Epinal on Sunday last. M. Jules Ferry delivered a speech, setting forth the principal items of the programme to be carried out by his party in the new Parliament. This programme may be summarised as follows:—1. The final passing of the Colonial Army and Recruiting Bills. 2. Rejection of any proposal for a revision of the Concordat, which should be maintained in its integrity. 3. Opposition to all theories of Communal self-government. 4. An income-tax with a view to a better distribution of the burdens of the taxpayers. 5. Supplementing existing legislation with a view to improving the position of the working classes and developing agriculture. 6. Organisation of the new colonies.

On Sunday a ceremony of a very exceptional character took place at Boulogne. The occasion was the crowning of Our Lady of Boulogne, "Queen of the Basilica," as she is officially styled, or, in other words, of the statue of the Virgin which adorns the interior of the Cathedral. It took place on a strikingly handsome raised platform of mediæval design, which has been built on the Place Godefroi de Bouillon. At the ceremony of the coronation there were, besides the Nuncio, six ecclesiastics of the Papal household, three Archbishops (those of Chambéry, Rheims, and Cambrai), and ten Bishops, including Bishop Clifford of Clifton. Excursion trains, organised under clerical auspices, brought about 25,000 visitors, and including the English contingents landed from the London, Folkestone, Hastings, and Ramsgate steamers, the total certainly exceeded 40,000. It was at half-past three o'clock that the Nuncio took his place on the throne surmounting the platform, on which sat the Archbishops and Bishops. The Papal brief having been read and an address given, the statues of the Virgin and Child were crowned by the Nuncio in the presence of a vast concourse of people, which filled the Haute Ville to the gates. The coronation was the signal for enthusiastic cheers for Notre Dame, the Pope, and the Bishops, and the procession being then formed wended its way to the lower town by the Rues Wissocq and Faidherbe. The newly-crowned statue was drawn on a car by six richly-caparisoned horses, and the rear of the procession was brought up by the great dignitaries of the Church and their attendant priests. The whole route was tastefully and profusely decorated. Perhaps the most novel effect was obtained by the continuous awning of white fishing nets along the Rue du Havre. The return to the Cathedral was effected by the Rues Victor Hugo and Thiers and the Grand Rue. The procession took over an hour to pass a given point, and was of the usual character. The presence of the Bishops, however, gave it unwonted importance. In the evening the principal thoroughfares were illuminated, and the town was thronged with visitors.

A correspondent at Marseilles says:—"The skill of our medical men is utterly baffled by the form the cholera has now taken. The victim is struck down at once before diarrhœa or vomiting has begun. He experiences a feeling of cold which he cannot throw off, and which is not removed by the most violent reactives. Friction and other remedies are this year without effect. Two hours after death decomposition begins, and the body becomes absolutely black." The number of deaths from cholera were sixty-five on Saturday and forty-two on Sunday. Of eighty-eight deaths which occurred in Marseilles on Monday forty-four were from cholera. On Tuesday, of seventy deaths thirty-nine were from cholera. On Wednesday the number of deaths still further decreased to twenty-seven.

GERMANY.—The health of the Emperor is now so good that it is expected he will be able to bear the fatigue of attending the approaching manœuvres. At the beginning of next week he will come to Berlin to the great autumn parade. On the 2nd of September, being the anniversary of the battle of Sedan, he will go to Würtemburg to attend the chief or so-called Imperial manœuvres. Next Tuesday the Emperor will receive in special audience at the Berlin Palace Mohsin Khan, the Envoy Extraordinary sent by the Shah of Persia.

The *Times* of Tuesday published two letters from Major Charles Harding and Mr. William Wimble, architect, of London, who with three other British subjects were last week arrested and imprisoned by the Frankfort police. The party travelled from Homburg to pay a visit to Frankfort, and had only been in that town a couple of hours when they were waited upon by two German detectives, who informed Mr. Wimble that he was wanted. What he was wanted for, or whom he was taken for, they would not condescend to explain, nor would they listen for a moment either to protestation of innocence or to requests that communication might be permitted with the British Consul. The party were removed to the old city prison, where they were searched and their personal property taken away. The police who arrested Mr. Wimble took out some photographs which they compared with him, speaking to each other in German. They then showed him one, saying that he was that person, and that he must go with them:—

"I looked at the photograph (says Mr. Wimble and exclaimed, 'Why, that man is sixty years of age.' My age is thirty-seven. The answer was, 'There is no doubt about your being the person we want.' I said, 'Take me to the British Consulate, as I am a personal friend of the Consul-General, Mr. Oppenheimer, and am also acquainted with the Vice-Consul, Mr. Goldbeck.' My appeals were not listened to."

In the meantime the effects of the party were ransacked at Homburg. Mr. Wimble had seen, however, in the street on his way to prison Mr. W. D. Freshfield, of the well-known firm of solicitors. Notwithstanding the efforts of his captors to silence him, he succeeded in shouting to Mr. Freshfield information of the plight in which he and his companions found themselves. Mr. Freshfield at once set to work to procure their release; but the Consul was away; the Vice-Consul, Mr. Goldbeck, could not at once be found; and it was eleven o'clock at night before they regained their freedom by the good offices of Mr. Goldbeck, who also obtained for the party the restitution of their money and other property. The other three were Major Harding's daughter, Mr. R. G. Glover, of the War-Office, and Mr. R. T. Wragg, a solicitor.

Public attention in Berlin continues to be attracted to the steady expulsion of Poles from the Prussian districts adjacent to the Russian frontier. One authority claiming to be well-informed calculates that no fewer than 20,000 persons, including 5,000 Jews, have already thus been sent out of the eastern provinces of Prussia back into the Russian or the Austrian provinces which they left. Thus, in the arrondissement of Inowraclaw alone, as many as 700 non-Prussian subjects, chiefly Poles, have lately received peremptory notice to quit within a stated time: while in Posen, according to accounts from that town itself, 130 persons were summoned before the police a day or two ago to receive similar orders. Other localities have the like tale to tell.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor and Empress of Austria arrived at Kremsier at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, and were received by Count Taaffe, the Governor of Moravia, Count Schönborn, and by the Burgomaster of Kremsier. The Burgomaster's daughter presented the Empress with a bouquet. It rained during the morning, but the weather cleared before the Imperial train arrived. The streets were wonderfully crowded with sightseers, and bordered from the station to the palace by troops. In the procession from the station the carriages of the Governor and Burgomaster came first, then that of the Emperor and Empress, followed by those of the Crown Prince and the suite. The Emperor gave orders that the carriages should go at foot pace, and the welcome which he received was really remarkable for cordial enthusiasm. When the carriages reached the Palace rain began to pour down, but in the midst of it the Emperor, after leaving his carriage, stood for an hour in front of the Palace gate witnessing a grand procession of town corporations and a cavalcade of peasants. A bridal procession came at the end. The happy rustic couple were only married that morning. The bride was a most beautiful girl, who, blushing, modest, and proud, acknowledged very prettily the vociferous salutations of the crowd, and when her carriage came opposite the Emperor she stood up and gracefully curtseyed. The Emperor in response made a military salute, and then waved a kiss with his hand. As soon as the last carriage had filed by, the Emperor retired into the palace, and at five o'clock a gala dinner was served in the old Parliament Hall.

The Czar, accompanied by the Czarina, the Czarewitch, and a brilliant suite, arrived at the Castle of Kremsier on Tuesday, where they are the guests of the Emperor and Empress of Austria. The Russian Imperial party were met at the Hullein Station by the Kaiser and Crown Prince Rudolph, who accompanied them to the Kremsier terminus, where the Empress Elizabeth was in waiting to receive the illustrious travellers. The meeting between the Czarina and Empress, as between the Kaiser and the Czar, was of the most cordial and affectionate description. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—"On the platform at Kremsier were local notables, the Governor of Moravia, Count Vetter, Prince Lichtenstein, the Burgomaster of Kremsier, and Baron Stubenrauch, the officer in command of the troops. Shortly before the train arrived the Archduke Karl Ludwig drove up, and was followed immediately by the Empress. As the trains entered the station the band struck up the Russian anthem. The Austrian Emperor alighted quickly and helped the Czarina from her carriage. She at once advanced to greet the Austrian Empress, to whom the Czar bowed, kissing her hand. The Grand Duchess Maria Paulovna also kissed the Austrian Empress, after which the adies in waiting were presented, and the two Monarchs turned to inspect the honorary company of infantry on guard at the station. The two Emperors then drove in a Court carriage, drawn by four horses, to the Castle, amidst the cheers of the assembled multitude. In the second four-horsed carriage were the two Empresses; next came the Russian heir to the Throne, with the Grand Duchess, the Austrian Crown Prince, and the Grand Duke George. Then followed the Archduke Karl Ludwig, with the Grand Duke Vladimir and suite; M. de Giers with Prince Lobkovitz bringing up the rear. Their Majesties were awaited at the Palace by the Master of the Austrian Imperial Household, Prince Hohenlohe, and the First Master of the Ceremonies, Count Hunyady, who showed them from the staircase leading from the park into the Palace, and accompanied them into the picture-gallery, where all the Court dignitaries were assembled and presented. Their Majesties then took luncheon in a private apartment, whilst their suites and other dignitaries lunched in the Garden Saloon. The Austrian Emperor, in honour of the day, has conferred on the Czarewitch the honorary colonelcy of an Austrian Uhlan Regiment." In the afternoon a grand State dinner was given in honour of the Imperial guests in the Great Hall of the Castle, and in the evening there was a brilliant theatrical and musical performance by artistes from the Imperial Opera-house of Vienna.

The two Emperors took part on Wednesday in a wild boar hunt in the Fuersten Wald. Subsequently the two Monarchs took leave of each other, and departed for their respective destinations, with their relatives and attendants.

ITALY.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Naples on Aug. 16, says:—"The apprehension which created so much uneasiness last week and gave a fresh impulse to the activity of our local authorities has much calmed down. It has been seen that the Government has not hesitated to take prompt and efficient precautions against an invasion of the cholera, and from all parts of the kingdom the public health is reported to be 'ottima.' We should feel more satisfied, however, if there were some change in the weather, for we are terribly oppressed by the long-continued heat and by a menaced drought in many of the outlying towns and villages. A fortnight since we were complaining of a temperature of 82deg. Fahrenheit both night and day, but since then it has risen to 85deg. and 87deg., in the shade always, and we should be glad to return to the old figure. Two facts have given courage to the Neapolitans, and they are the arrival of a monster train from Rome on Saturday morning, and the visit of Commendator Mozana, Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior. If there were any indication of danger, it is scarcely probable that 600 Romans would have ventured on such a trip, and it is reasonably argued also that the presence of Signor Mozana is a sufficient guarantee for the national health. Indeed, Signor Mozana has left Naples for the country together with his family. As to the Roman excursionists, they have been enjoying, according to the programme, the ascent of Vesuvius, an outing on the lakelike bay, and a variety of other pursuits with which this attractive neighbourhood supplied them. In one word, the acting Minister of the Interior and a crowd of Romans would scarcely be in such joyous movement were any great anxiety felt. So far, then, we are safe, and strong hopes are entertained that cholera will not approach us this year. Orders have been given to inspect all the wine and oil shops, for both wine and oil are usually much adulterated, and it is difficult to procure either article in a pure state. A great outcry is made about the water supply—in some quarters that there is none, in others that it is foul. The Vice-Syndic of that quarter replies that he is aware that it is so, but that he can do nothing until the time has terminated for which notice was given to the landlords to remedy the evil; after that he will order the wells to be closed. How is it that it has not been done before? A decree has been wisely issued by the Government prohibiting the imposition of quarantine by the local rulers of any town or village. Last year, especially in Calabria, quarantine was imposed on many places by the authorities, to the extreme inconvenience and peril of the inhabitants. The same thing, I read, has been done in Spain, where the Government has acted with energy, and has summoned the local rulers before the judicial power. There might possibly be some danger of Sicily committing the same folly. I have already reported great excitement in Palermo, and the urgent request of the municipal body to close it against all intercourse with the outer world. Since then a vessel came into port from some part of the French coast and was admitted to *libera practica*. The consequence was that there was a violent demonstration, and a renewal of the request to be shut up. Signor Mozana firmly resolved to refuse such application as being perfectly unnecessary. Should cholera, however, enter the kingdom, which he does not think likely, he will give orders for closing the larger islands. The names of all who cross the French frontier and travel by Ventimiglia are telegraphed to the Syndics of the places to which they are destined, and such persons are supplied with medical certificates stating that they have been inspected. Quarantine has been imposed against Tunis, Algiers, and Gibraltar. The Morocco Embassy is expected to arrive on Wednesday, and after a short delay will leave this port on its return to Morocco. The mail boat which leaves Naples for Massowah on the 26th inst. will take out several additional medical men to to the hospital ship *Garibaldi*. Considerable anxiety exists here as to the relations of England and Italy. There is a fear that the liberation of Kassala is to be effected by the aid of the Abyssinians only, and that the Italians are to be set aside—a belief which offends their *amour-propre*."

It appears from the reports given in the Turin papers of the robbery committed at the Royal Armoury that the robbers broke into and carried off a great portion of the contents of the cabinet containing the valuable collection begun by King Charles Albert, and increased by King Victor Emanuel and King Humbert, of decorations presented to the Dukes and Kings of the House of Savoy by foreign Sovereigns, ornaments worn by the Savoy Queens and Princesses, medals of various kinds, Greek and Roman money, and other objects of great intrinsic, historic, and artistic value. Among these are the crowns of gold presented by the cities of Turin and Naples to Victor Emanuel, a pair of gold stirrups sent to him by the Sultan, four ancient gold coins found in the excavation in the Crimea, a silver-gilt chalice with sacred subjects, inlaid in enamel, of the 17th century; two gold snuffboxes set with diamonds, one bearing the cipher of Victor Amadeus III. and the other the portrait of Queen Maria Ferdinanda; four collars of the Order of Annunziata, set with upwards of 4,500 brilliants, worth 600,000f.; two stars, set with 109 brilliants, worth 400,000f.; and very many other objects to the total amount of about 2,000,000f. The panes of one of the windows in the room in which the collection was kept were found broken through, and from the ground beneath it footsteps and marks of blood were traced across the garden, and two or three objects from the cabinet, which seemed to have been dropped by the thieves on their way, were picked up there. These indications led to the supposition that the thieves must either have entered by way of the garden and have broken in through the window, or that they must have found means to secrete themselves in the armoury before it was closed for the night, and that when everything was quiet they plundered the cabinet and made their way out by the garden. Strict inquiries have, however, led the police to conclude that the robbery was committed by persons living in the palace, and that the broken window, the footsteps, and bloodstains across the garden, and the things scattered along the route were nothing but blinds artfully prepared in order to turn the attention of the police in the wrong direction. Some irregularities on the part of the custodian of the armoury during the day preceding the night of the robbery—his having closed it at an unusual hour, and his having then mislaid the key—aroused such strong suspicions against him that he was arrested. The man committed suicide on Sunday.

AMERICA.—A terrific storm, approaching a cyclone in its devastating power, has caused terrible destruction over a wide area of the United States. On Monday intense heat was experienced, the hot wave extending over all the eastern and southern States. This was followed by a rapid fall of the mercury, and on Tuesday the storm burst in full fury. Damage more or less severe is reported from stations all along the Atlantic coast, but the telegrams from South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida show that the greatest force of the storm was spent in that direction. Over a dozen ships are known to have been blown ashore and completely wrecked, many lives being lost. On shore large wooden hotels and houses in exposed situations were razed to the ground. In Charleston itself one-fourth of the houses have been unroofed and a large number have collapsed altogether. The loss in this city alone is estimated at one million dollars. It is feared when full reports are received that an alarming loss of life will be revealed. Even the incomplete accounts at present to hand show that large numbers have perished. Reports from Connecticut show that in that State also serious loss has been caused. The damage to the tobacco crop alone is estimated at a million and a half dollars. It is a curious fact that while the heat in the States was unbearable on Monday night a hard frost prevailed in Manitoba.

SPAIN.—An official return states that up to Friday there had been 156,077 cases of cholera and 61,521 deaths throughout Spain since the outbreak of the cholera. On Friday there were 4,483 cases and 1,441 deaths. On Sunday, 5,791 cases, and 1,897 deaths. On Monday, 5,013 cases, and 1,509 deaths. On Tuesday, 4,969 cases, and 1,546 deaths. On Wednesday 4,577 cases and 1,498 deaths.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Aquilas, Spain, August 17:—"It is impossible to paint the terror which reigns among the people in Murcia and in the different towns. A hen costs 4s. to 5s., and everything in proportion, and there are hundreds of people almost starving. The following is a translation from a Valencia paper:—'In the province of Valencia the place which has comparatively suffered most is Torres, situate about 10 kilomètres from Saqunto, and containing about 800 inhabitants. In the place itself there are neither doctors nor dispensary, but medical assistance and medicines were supplied from Agimi, where the cholera was also raging. Very soon the former failed them, for of the two doctors one died of the disease, and the other, after losing his wife, was also attacked by the terrible epidemic. As these towns and that of Alfara de Algimia were thus deprived of medical aid, the Mayor went to Valencia to lay the state of the case before the Governor and pray for help. On his return he also fell a victim to the scourge. The panic was increasing. The butcher and his family died, and the town was without a supply of meat. But this was not all: the baker and his family suffered the same fate as the butcher's, which made things still worse, as the families still in existence were with few exceptions unable to make bread. There was still more to come. The gravedigger was struck down, and on the Tuesday there were eighteen dead bodies with nobody to bury them. The force of the civil guard in barracks consisted of four men and a sergeant; one man and the wives of three of the guards had died, and the remaining guards were all ill. When assistance arrived, which infused a little animation into the people, the greater part of the houses were found shut up, either in consequence of the death or flight of the owners, only about forty were inhabited, and these all occupied by stricken patients.'"

The extraordinary excitement caused by the reported annexation of the Caroline Islands by Germany still continues. The German Minister has been treated with such studiously cold politeness that it is stated he no longer appears in public. He is stated to have handed the Spanish Minister of State at La Granja a note protesting against the despatch of cruisers and forces from Manila to occupy the island of Yap, the largest in the archipelago. On Sunday there was a great popular demonstration in Madrid to protest against the German occupation, the Government after some consideration having at length decided to permit the meeting.

The following is the text of a communication addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Count de Benomar, the Spanish Minister in Berlin:—"*Berlin, Aug.* 24.—When the Government of his Majesty the Emperor consented to comply with the persistent requests of German subjects trading in the Caroline Islands to proclaim a protectorate over that archipelago, it was never intended to prejudice anterior rights. From the documents collected the German Government believed that the Carolines constituted a vacant territory. This is announced in its declaration, and it fails to see how Spain could have seen in this act a violation of her sovereignty; to avoid even an appearance of such an intention, the German Government did not fail to give due warning that it would hoist its flag on the Carolines. In the meantime it proposed to examine the question, and instructed the German ships to avoid all species of conflict with the Spanish forces. The Government is again prepared to examine the rights claimed by Spain, observing in the examination the feelings of friendship due to the good relations which have constantly existed between the two Monarchies, relations which the German Government is most anxious to

increase and to render more intimate. In the event of the examination leading to no satisfactory mutual understanding, the German Government is perfectly disposed to appeal to the good offices of a friendly Power of the two countries.—(Signed) Hatzfeldt."

EGYPT.—From Alexandria comes an official contradiction of the report that, at the instigation of Nubar Pasha, petitions were being signed throughout the country in favour of an English protectorate for Egypt.

Intelligence has reached Major-General Grenfell from Assouan of the occupation of New Dongola by 4,000 dervishes, with 800 rifles and seven guns.

A correspondent of the *Daily News* at Cairo has examined a man named Abdullah Bey Ismail, who was formerly in command of a fort near Khartoum, and who on the fall of that place went in a boat to Omdurman and surrendered. His account of the manner of the death of General Gordon does not differ materially from the narratives already printed. Continuing his story, he said:—"Wad Negum, Governor of Khartoum, was charged by Mahomet Achmet to go with 5,000 men and take Sennaar, the town, at all hazards. On his way he heard of Mahomet Achmet's death, and returned rapidly to succeed; but he found that Abdullah-el-Taaishee had already assumed the position of successor, having been appointed by Mahomet Achmet. Now upon this Wad Negum became wroth. 'I am he,' he cried, rushing into the presence of Abdullah—'I am he that captured Khartoum, and dost thou presume to usurp my place? I am the next great man to our Lord.' But the altercation was dire, and the threatenings and abuse that passed between the two rivals perfectly fiendish; but, in spite of his menaces, Wad Negum prevailed not. His opponent had secured the support of the majority; but the supplanted General swore fiercely to be revenged. Mahomet Achmet died of a disease called bergum. It is like the most malignant and virulent form of smallpox. It is not true, as you say has been reported, that he had a grand funeral; on the contrary, he was buried in his own dwelling in the presence only of his immediate followers, who tried thus to keep his death a secret for fear the Bedaween should desert at once. I was in hospital some time. I escaped in this way. Every prisoner is allowed to walk about if he can find a friend who can guarantee that he will not escape. I did so, and thus got away. Not an Arab ever really believed Mahomet Achmet a prophet. They merely followed him hoping for plunder. The law in the Soudan under the dervishes now is that any man who touches spirituous liquors is to receive fifty strokes of the kourbash every morning for a month.

Father Bononi, whose remarkable escape from El Obeid is fresh in the minds of our readers, states positively, says the *Daily News*, that M. Olivier Pain arrived at El Obeid in August last year, and after a short delay went on to join the Mahdi at Rahad, with whom he went to Shatt and afterwards to Omdurman, where he died of a very bad fever. Lupton Bey arrived at El Obeid from the Bahr el Ghazal in September. Father Bononi saw a great deal of him there. In October Lupton went to Omdurman, and in November he wrote to Bononi telling him of Pain's death, which had just taken place when he wrote. Father Bononi states that it was generally known as a fact that Pain was dead. One of the Mahdi's prisoners who escaped was Mardalli, and he got away through Abyssinia, but nothing was heard of him afterwards. It is suggested that this may be the person who calls himself Kanovics. It is regarded as impossible that Lupton Bey can have mistaken M. Pain's identity.

AFGHANISTAN.—The work of fortifying Herat is making steady progress. Three thousand men are engaged, so the city should soon be prepared to resist a sudden attack, if not a long siege. The garrison, 12,000 strong, is encamped in the neighbourhood. Further British contributions, in the shape of a quantity of gunpowder and a number of pick-axes for fortification work, are now being sent thither. Colonel Mirza Attaulla Khan, the British Envoy, arrived at Cabul on the 9th. A guard of honour met him at the frontier, and he was hospitably entertained at Jellalabad and other halting-places. On arriving at Cabul he was received with considerable ceremony and much cordiality by the Ameer, who, he reports, showed him the greatest kindness. Reports have reached India (says the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*) which, if trustworthy, and there seems no reason to doubt their authenticity, show that the Russians are steadily pushing on their communications. It is stated that a contract has been given for making a railway from Merv to Charjui, and that the Askabad line has been completed to within a march of Bami, also that the road is finished to Geok Tepe and that work has been begun on the Merv-Tejend section. The canal works in the neighbourhood of Merv and the Tejend are also said to be progressing and the rebuilding of Merv is in contemplation. A number of labourers are being sent from the Punjab to the Bolan and Kurnai Railways. Now that the cholera seems to be dying out it is hoped that the work will proceed rapidly, although the heat is reported to be very great. General Macgregor, with Majors Nicholson and Browne, left Simla on Thursday for Quetta, where they will consult upon the various questions of frontier defence, especially as to the site of the intrenched camp in the Pishin Valley.

CHINA.—In the report of Mr. E. L. Oxenham, British Consul at Chinkiang, which has just been issued, allusion is made to the recent increase in missionary establishments. Mr. Oxenham says:—"The China Inland Mission has long made this place its centre, and ten or twelve young persons, male and female, have lately recruited its ranks. The Jesuits have too long resided here, and have a church on the Concession. In addition to the above old-established societies, several societies have lately come here from America. There exist here the Episcopal, the Methodist Episcopal, the Presbyterian, and the Southern Baptist Convention. Each of these societies has purchased land, has built handsome and commodious houses, and will have, I presume, each its church. They have also bought land in Nanking, and it is intended to erect a hospital. The Chinese may well be bewildered at such a variety of sects, and for the present missionaries are more numerous than converts; but this display of zeal, though it perplexes the officials, is perhaps laudable. Like Chefoo, Chinkiang, from its fine hills, its pretty scenery, and its fine air, is likely to be a favoured missionary residence. The Chinese by no means appreciate the labours of missionary societies. They consider it an insult that they, the countrymen and disciples of Confucius, the founder of positive morality, should be lectured and exhorted by men from afar. They consider they have more to teach us than we them. In morality and in abstruse metaphysical speculations they have great and honoured teachers; what they require from us are mechanics and science. The money spent on China missionaries would be better spent in London or in Africa."

The Board of Trade have received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs a note from the Ambassador for Austria-Hungary intimating that, in consequence of the existence of cholera at Marseilles, the Austro-Hungarian Government has again put in force the preventive measures which were last year adopted in Austria-Hungary upon the appearance of that disease in France. Those measures have special reference to the supervision of travellers coming by way of land from Spain or Southern France.

The Hungarian Government, in accordance with the Concordat, has (the Roman correspondent of the *Standard* says) had recourse to the Vatican for its approval of a project for ameliorating the condition of the lower clergy. The lower clergy in Hungary live in a state of great poverty and privation, while the Bishops and Chapters dispose of princely revenues. It is proposed to convert a portion of the latter to the use of the large army of underpaid workers in the Church. The Vatican, being extremely anxious to avoid any step which might provoke internal conflict, has invited the Hungarian Bishops to meet under the presidency of the Primate, Cardinal Simor, to deliberate and give an opinion on the subject. The Nuncio, meanwhile, has received instructions to facilitate a good understanding between the Minister of Public Worship and the Bishops.

At about midnight on July 29 a remarkable phenomenon was seen at Jönköping (Sweden), over Lake Wettern. A strong luminosity was suddenly seen in the north, where some very peculiar clouds—looking like icebergs—were seen almost to touch the water. From these clouds electrical discharges continually proceeded, imparting to them a bluish phosphorescent light, somewhat ruddy near the water, and intensely yellow at their sides. It seemed like a constant discharge of fireworks from the lake. It was remarkable that the light—as is generally the case with an electrical discharge in the atmosphere—did not assume the form of bunches of streamers, but at one time flared up intensely and at others formed narrow bands across the clouds. Above the latter there was a faint bluish reflection. The lake lay calm as a mirror, and though an optical illusion was uncommon in these parts, the western shores seemed close to the town, while the eastern disappeared in the clouds. Except the electricity-laden clouds in the north, the sky was clear, stars shone, and the full moon was bright. Below the latter the sky seemed faintly red, compared with the intense electric light. At Katrineholm the same phenomenon was seen in the north-east. Here an intense glare was seen above a cloud, assuming the appearance of two gigantic lustrous trees, which remained thus for half an hour, when it changed into a variety of forms. There was no noise accompanying the phenomenon, which lasted in both places for about an hour. It is not probable that the phenomenon could have been of an auroral nature on account of the brightness under a full moon.—*Nature*.

The *Magdeburger Zeitung* is anxious that advantage should be taken of the present "restoration" of the famous Schloss-Kirche at Wittenberg to settle the disputed question concerning Luther's grave. According to the widely-received legend, Duke Alva, at the capitulation of Wittenberg in 1547, desecrated the tomb of the Reformer. When the Emperor Charles V., after the capitulation, visited Luther's grave, Alva petitioned the monarch to allow him to have Luther's corpse dug up, burned, and the ashes thrown into the Elbe. It was then that the Emperor made his memorable reply, "I do not wage war with the dead, but with the living." It is now questioned whether the famous speech has any historical veracity, for it is not recorded by either of the contemporaries who would have been most likely to record it had they known of it—Luther's best friend, Bergenhagen, or the conscientious chronicler Menz. But the legend has been further developed by the assertion that Alva, in spite of the Emperor's prohibition, ordered the corpse of the detested heresiarch to be dug up. There is now an opportunity to examine the grave, and settle for all time whether the body of Luther was infamously "translated."

According to the *Statistical Year Book for the German Empire*, the population of Germany was in 1872 31,228,000 persons; in 1883 it had risen to 45,862,000. In eleven years, therefore, the increase of the population was 4,634,000; and yet during those eleven years there had been a very large emigration from Germany. The emigration takes two forms—across the land frontier into neighbouring countries, and from German ports for places beyond the sea. The authorities are unable to ascertain the amount of emigration over the land frontier; but the sea emigration has risen very largely. In 1871 only 75,912 persons left German ports and the port of Antwerp for countries beyond the sea; the next year it rose to 125,650; but then it rapidly declined until in 1877 only 21,964 persons emigrated. The number then began to increase until in 1881 there were as many as 210,547; and since that time there has been a slow decrease. The German Statistical Department has endeavoured to ascertain the number of German residents abroad, and it computes this at a little over two and a-half millions, of which nearly two millions are in the United States. In Switzerland there are as many as 95,262 Germans, in Austria 93,442, and in France 81,988. The number of Germans abroad is smaller than is generally supposed. Considering how continuous the German emigration to the United States has been, and how long it has lasted, it might have been supposed that the Germans in the United States would have now exceeded 2,000,000.

IRELAND.

The Viceregal tour in the North of Ireland is expected to commence a fortnight hence, Sir Robert McVicker, Mayor of Derry, having received an intimation from Dublin Castle to that effect. The tour is likely to include visits to all the large Ulster towns, and to some of the poorer districts of county Donegal.

The Earl of Devon has addressed a letter to his tenantry with reference to the Land Purchase Act and the facilities given under it for the farmers on his Irish estates to become the owners of their holdings on easy terms. Some months ago, on an offer made by his Lordship, several meetings were held by the tenantry with the view of deciding how many years' purchase they would be prepared to give to become owners of their respective farms, but, acting on the counsel given them, the deliberations came to nothing. More than ordinary interest is attached to Lord Devon's communication, and it is understood that the tenants will hold a public meeting within the week to decide on the course to be adopted.

A series of "Moonlight" visits have taken place in Kerry, where bands of armed men have visited the houses of farmers, and dared them, on pain of death, to pay any rent. No arrests have been made.

On Saturday night last a man named John Graham desperately assaulted several of the police stationed at Loughgall, a few miles from Armagh, and the following morning two justices of the peace (Messrs. Cope and Leeper) attended at the Loughgall Police Barracks and sentenced Graham to a month's imprisonment. In Dublin on Wednesday application was made before Mr. Justice Johnson to quash the conviction on the ground that it was illegal, but his Lordship refused the application. On Wednesday, however, a telegram from Dublin Castle ordering Graham's immediate release was received at the gaol, and the prisoner was at once set at liberty.

Some interesting light is thrown upon the subject of personal incomes in Ireland by a Parliamentary return which has just been issued. It gives particulars of the assessments to income-tax in the years 1874, 1879, and 1884, and distinguishes the gradations of income derived from trades and professions in those years. It appears that in 1884 there were 6,989 persons in Ireland whose incomes varied from £150 to £200 a year; there were 4,532 who had incomes of £200 to £300 a year; 2,071 who had between £300 and £400 a year; 871 who had between £400 and £500 a year; 577 who had between £500 and £600; 369 who had between £600 and £700; 196 who had between £700 and £800; 192 who had between £800 and £900; 88 who had between £900 and £1,000; 506 persons who had incomes varying from £1,000 to £1,200; 122 had incomes ranging from £2,000 to £3,000; 67 persons enjoyed yearly incomes varying from £3,000 to £4,000; 21 persons from £4,000 to £5,000; 59 from £5,000 to £10,000; and 33 from £10,000 to £50,000. Three persons are returned as having over £50,000 a year. The foregoing incomes were derived from trades and professions, and it is to be regretted that the system of classification under Schedule E prevents any similar analysis of incomes from other sources from 1877 downwards. A comparison of the amounts of income chargeable with taxes for the three years specified shows that in 1874 the sum under Schedule D (trades and professions) was £6,112,686, and under Schedule E, £1,470,821; in 1879 the amount under Section D was £5,710,727, and under Section E, £1,518,463; in 1884 the amount of income under Section D was £5,346,733, and under Section E, £1,712,160.

A Parliamentary paper has been published containing a complete return of all agrarian offences throughout Ireland as divided into provinces, reported to the Inspector-General of the Irish Constabulary in the year 1884. The return distinguishes four classes of such cases—those in which the offenders were convicted, those in which persons were made amenable but not convicted, those in which accused persons are awaiting trial, and those in which offenders were neither convicted nor made amenable. The total number of agrarian offences in the whole year was 762. A large proportion of these consisted in intimidation by threatening letters or otherwise, which class of offences amounted to 423. Incendiary fires were 110 in number, injuries to property 91, and mutilation of cattle 57. The remaining numbers are very small. There was no murder, no homicide, and only one case of conspiracy to murder. There were seven cases of firing at the person, but they were not of sufficient gravity to be considered as murderous assaults. Only a single bailiff was assaulted, and in only one case was an oath unlawfully administered. When these 762 offences are classified under the four heads mentioned above, it is, found that in 37 cases the offender was convicted in 38 cases he was made amenable but not convicted, and one case awaited trial. These three heads, therefore, account altogether for 76 offences, or 10 per cent. of the whole. Thus in 686 cases, which number represents 90 per cent. of the offences reported, the offender was neither convicted nor made amenable. Munster stands at the head of undiscovered cases with 393, thus claiming as many of these cases as the three other provinces together, the chief offence here, as in the aggregate, being intimidation, of which 219 cases occurred without discovery. The numbers of the other provinces are—Leinster, 129; Connaught, 100; Ulster, 64. This order is preserved in reckoning the totals of offences of all kinds, Munster coming first with 428, Leinster next with 140, Connaught with 117, and Ulster last with 75. The tables appended to the return show to which counties in the several provinces the various crimes are attributable. Dublin, Kildare, and Carlow would be returned as free from agrarian crime but for intimidation, of which one case occurred in each county. Of the other counties the following may be mentioned:—Antrim, two cases in all; Londonderry, six; Cork, 108; Tipperary, 75; Galway, 43. The large percentage of cases where no offender was brought to justice is exceeded in three instances. Of 110 incendiary fires, in 103 cases the attempts of the police were unsuccessful in discovering the criminal; and the same remark applies to 407 of the 423 cases of intimidation, and to 53 out of the 57 mutilations of cattle. Of examples of this last crime Ulster and Leinster were responsible for five each, Connaught for 11, and Munster for 32.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

We understand, says the *Daily News*, that Sir Charles Warren, Her Majesty's Special Commissioner in Bechuanaland, has been recalled by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. We have reason to believe that it is not owing to any representation made to Her Majesty's Government by the Cape Ministry that Sir Charles Warren has been recalled. We learn that they have neither directly nor indirectly taken any part in the matter. Colonel Stanley, acting in concert with Sir Hercules Robinson, is responsible for the supersession of Her Majesty's Special Commissioner. We are informed that Sir Charles Warren will return to England immediately. It is, we believe (adds our contemporary) alleged on the part of the Colonial Office that the special service which Sir Charles Warren was sent to Bechuanaland to perform has been carried out, and that he returns to England in consequence. We, however, understand that Sir C. Warren expressed his willingness to remain in Bechuanaland on certain conditions, in order to settle the land question; but as the Colonial Office took a different view of the matter, he was recalled. The result is that a Cape official has been appointed to perform a duty which, in the judgment of most people, should have been entrusted to an Imperial officer.

In connection with the autumn political campaign in Scotland it has been announced that Mr. Chamberlain will speak at Inverness on the 18th of September, the Earl of Iddesleigh at Aberbeen on the 22nd of September, and Lord Rosebery at Inverness on the 25th of September, which is also the date of Lord Randolph Churchill's address at Glasgow.

It has been arranged that the banquet to be given to Baron St. Oswald by the Conservatives of North Lincolnshire shall take place at Louth on the 25th of September. Addresses will be presented to him from the Louth Parliamentary Division by Major Smyth, of Elkington Hall, and from the Local Conservative Association by Mr. R. J. Nell. The speakers at the banquet include Mr. Chaplin, M.P., Mr. Edward Stanhope, M.P., Mr. James Lowther, M.P., Mr. Lawrence, Q.C., M.P., and Mr. H. J. Atkinson, the newly-elected member for North Lincolnshire.

A *fête* in connection with the Ealing Conservative Club, which was recently opened by Lord George Hamilton, will be held at the Albert Palace, Battersea-park, on Saturday, the 19th of September. The *fête* has been organised by Colonel T. Prendergast Walsh, president of the club, and the following noblemen and gentlemen have become patrons:—The Duke of Northumberland, Lord George Hamilton, M.P., Lord Algernon Percy, M.P., Viscount Lewisham, M.P., Sir J. Whittaker Ellis, M.P., General Francis, R.A., Mr. W. T. Marriott, Q.C., M.P., Mr. F. D. Dixon-Hartland, M.P., Mr. W. E. M. Tomlinson, M.P., and Mr. E. M. Nelson.

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, speaking at Launceston on Wednesday on behalf of Mr. Northmore Lawrence, Conservative candidate for Cornwall (Launceston Division), said the present Government were trying to do what they could to remove existing grievances which were really felt by the people. He acknowledged the cordial assistance rendered by the great majority of Liberal members in the House of Commons to the present Government in passing the measures they had passed. He referred to the statement that the labourers could not acquire land because landowners tied it up as a bribe of the worst class to catch the votes of the agricultural labourers. It was a well known fact that in a great many counties of England there were landowners who were breaking up large farms, and offering them to the labourers at a reasonable price. He had done so on one of his own estates. He had frequently had small tenants come to him, who were owing and holding at moderate rents, and say they must give up holding on account of not being able to obtain more than one-third of the prices they could some years ago. There was no more unfair or unjust bribe offered to the working classes than the promise of free education. He yielded to no one in the desire to see education given to every poor person who could not afford to pay for it, but as the present education rate was borne by a class which was least able to bear it it would be very unfair to increase their burden. It would lower education in the eyes of the people, and get a much lower standard of education. These things should be studied and looked at, and stripped of that fallacious glare thrown over them by the promises uttered by Liberal candidates.

The Right Hon. G. Sclater-Booth addressed a crowded meeting of the electors of Basingstoke on Wednesday night. He pointed to the issue of the Egyptian Loan and the approaching solution of the Afghan frontier question as indicating the improved condition of our foreign relations, and to the passing of the measures for the housing of the working classes and for the protection of women and children as of a piece with many previous Acts of Parliament initiated by the Conservatives in former times. He urged the electors, old and new, to take a wide and comprehensive view of their responsibility, and not to be led away by crotchets, many of which might be important, but all of which sank into insignificance in comparison with the greater interests of the country, especially its interests in the colonies and India, which could never be maintained unless England were respected by the Great Powers. Resolutions were passed expressing confidence in Lord Salisbury's Government, and pledging the meeting to support Mr. Sclater-Booth's candidature.

Sir William Harcourt has been asked by a Derby correspondent what course he would take on the Disestablishment question, and in reply the right hon. gentleman says his answer is that always given to similar invitations since he has been in public life—namely, that he must decline to give specific pledges on particular questions. To do so was, in his opinion, not advantageous to the freedom of action of members of Parliament. The course he had taken in political matters was well known to his Derby constituents, and he must leave it to them to decide whether they regarded him as entitled to their general confidence.

Sir H. Tyler, M.P., who has been invited to become a Conservative candidate for Great Yarmouth, on Thursday addressed a meeting of the electors of the borough in the drillhall. Mr. Youell presided, and there was a large attendance, the presence of several opponents rendering the proceedings of a

lively character. Sir H. Tyler said the cause which they were met to promote was a doubly important one at the present moment. It was a glorious cause, because it aimed at the defence of our institutions in Church and State, and even of the Throne itself. It also aimed at the defence of the House of Lords. The object which the Conservatives had at heart was nothing less than saving the country from ruin. The British public had had five years of Radical government, and he would ask them how they liked it. He believed that they did not like it at all, because the late Administration had made a mess and a muddle of everything which they had touched, especially in their foreign policy. They came into power under false pretences, and they had waded through five years of misrule, misery, and massacre. At last they had committed political suicide, and had retired with dishonour, to the great relief not only of the country, but of a great many Liberals themselves, who were heartily glad to get rid of them. For the last two or three months he had been in Canada and the United States, and he found that the inhabitants of those vast regions took a great deal of interest in English politics, and he had been asked again and again, "How is it that the great British nation, with their common-sense, energy, and resources, could stand such a Government, and why did they not kick them out sooner?" He could only answer, of course, that the Gladstone Government had a large majority in the House of Commons, and that so long as that majority was subservient to them it was impossible to turn them out. But still the Americans could not understand how it was that the English did not rise as one man in order to get rid of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues. The Government of Mr. Gladstone had been a Government of surrender as well as a Government of failure. It had surrendered to the Boers in the Transvaal disgracefully; it had surrendered to the Russians in Afghanistan, and it had surrendered to the Irish in Ireland. He (Sir H. Tyler) contended that it was time to inaugurate a better state of things, and hence the importance of the impending elections. Mr. E. Birkbeck, M.P., and other gentlemen also addressed the meeting, which approved Sir H. Tyler's candidature.

Sir Trevor Lawrence, M.P., on Thursday opened a new club at Dorking in connection with the Working Men's Conservative Association. The premises secured occupy a central position, and comprise a suite of commodious rooms, over the post-office in High-street. They have been comfortably furnished and fitted with every convenience. Sir T. Lawrence said he thought clubs of this sort offered a great social advantage. Working men had been unfairly charged with being too ready to frequent public-houses. They had no other resource when they went to their small houses and found things unpleasant. Politically they also gave great support to the cause, but they must not expect too much from them, as was often done. Discussing political questions, he said that he personally was in favour of an alteration being made in the law of entail, and believed that the transfer of land should be as easy as the transfer of any other commodity. He accused the late Government of having endeavoured to teach the people of England lying and cowardice. Other speakers followed.

Among the petitions presented to Parliament during last session there were 1,591, embracing 531,638 signatures, in favour of the alteration of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill, while 836 other petitions, with 160,278 signatures, were presented, favouring legislation with a like object. There were 1,261 petitions and 690,022 signatures against the Church of Scotland Disestablishment Bill, and only 108 petitions, with 2,779 signatures in favour of the measure. There were 996 petitions, with 75,057 signatures, in favour of the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors on Sunday Bill, and two petitions, with 236 signatures against. There were 655 petitions, with 77,639 signatures, in favour of the Oaths Bill; and six petitions, with 583 signatures against. In favour of the Bill for the extension of the Parliamentary franchise to women there were 394 petitions, with 9,365 signatures. There were 379 petitions, with 20,283 signatures, against marriage with a deceased wife's sister. There were 381 petitions, and 30,702 signatures, for the repeal of the Contagious Diseases Acts; while there were 977 petitions, with 21,821 signatures, against alteration in railway rates.

Lord Ripon was the principal speaker at a large Liberal meeting held in the Temperance Hall, Bolton, on Monday evening. He defended his policy while Viceroy of India, and said his object had been to secure the progress of equal justice and righteous government. He deprecated in the strongest manner any permanent suspension or checking of public works in India. It might be necessary for a time to check such works, because that might be the easiest way of getting the money required for other purposes; but before that profitable expenditure was permanently reduced, he maintained that the whole expenditure ought to be examined. Reduce those parts of the military expenditure which did not concern the power of the Army; look to the salaries of the Government officials, see whether the cost of the covenanted services could not be diminished, and that of the uncovenanted increased, before taking such a step. He claimed that the late Government had left the finances of India in a sound and healthy condition, and therefore in a condition best calculated to enable the country to meet any sudden emergency and unexpected demand. Dealing with the Conservative allegations that the late Government had diminished the efficiency of the native army, his lordship said there ought to be established in India unity of military command and military administration, and the separate military commands of the union presidencies should be abolished. He denied, however, that the proposals of the late Government had involved the reduction of the strength of the native army by a single fighting man. Its efficiency had been increased, and a large saving had been effected at the same time. Having replied in detail to the arguments adduced by Lord Randolph Churchill, in reference to the desirability of extending the frontier railways in the direction of Peshawur and Quetta, his lordship turned to the question of the Russian advance on Afghanistan, and the light in which it was regarded by the Indian Government. Prefacing his remarks with the reminder that the matter was one to be considered by the Government at home from an international point of view rather than by the Indian Government from an Indian point of view, he said that those who acted with him were not regardless of the proceedings of Russia or indifferent to their results. On the contrary, the Russian advance and the possible early probability of its extension were constantly before his mind, and formed an important consideration in the determination of his policy. In his desire to strengthen the financial position of India and to complete certain great and important public works while he had the opportunity of doing so, in his urgent endeavours for military reform, and, above all, in his constant desire to promote to the utmost of his power the attachment of the natives to British rule, he never lost sight of this subject; but the chief object of his labours was to make the Indian people feel that the noble policy which had been declared by the Crown of England for the last fifty years was a reality, and not, as had sometimes been said, a mere ceremonial expression: that it implied a real and substantial engagement on the part of the British Government which we were honestly determined to fulfil. In conclusion, he said he was content to appeal from Lord Randolph Churchill to the people of India, and he preferred their judgment to any opinion which the Secretary of State, for party purposes, might profess to entertain.

Mr. E. Stanhope, President of the Board of Trade, speaking at Halton Holegate, Lincolnshire, on Monday, asked farmers to assist the labours of the Royal Commission on the Depression of Trade. Some said they could not serve upon this Commission because they did not like the people who were already on it. If that were to be an excuse for not taking part in an inquiry of this kind, they would never have one at all. Others, again, pointed out that the inquiry was unnecessary, that nothing would come of it, and that it might cause a change in the fiscal system of the country. The fiscal system of this or any other nation was not worth anything unless it could bear the brunt of the most rigid inquiry and the fiercest criticism. That particular part of the inquiry was only one among many; and when the Commission got into working order it might inquire into the whole system of depression in our industries, and not limit itself to that one point upon which certain gentlemen professed to have so very much fear. He could not say that he thought the result of that inquiry would be to afford immediate relief to the agricultural interest; but he hoped they might get some advantages from it. If alone they found that one of the results of the inquiry had been to improve the condition of the nation, he was sure that agriculture must be benefited. Looking forward hopefully, they ought to welcome the appointment of this Commission, and he appealed to them to assist and support those who were carrying out a difficult and somewhat thankless task.

Mr. Parnell was entertained at a dinner on Monday evening at Dublin by his Parliamentary colleagues. In reply to the toast of his health, he congratulated his friends on what they had accomplished in Parliament during the past five years. All that had been done was but the means to an end. They had brought the question of the legislative independence of Ireland to the point of solution. As to the colleagues whom the present representatives meant to take with them to Westminster, he claimed the right to consult with the constituencies. The only work of the National party in the new Parliament, he went on to say, would be the restoration of legislative independence to Ireland. "I feel convinced our great and sole work in the new Parliament will be the restoration of our own Parliament; and when we have obtained it, what will be its functions and what will be its powers? We shall require our national Parliament to do those things which we have been asking the British Parliament to do for us; we shall require them to develop the Healy clause of the Land Act, to abolish unjust evictions, landlord oppression, and rack-renting, and to make every tenant farmer the owner of his land upon fair terms. We shall require that power to do this shall be given to our Parliament. We shall require our new Parliament to secure to the labourers a share of the heritage of the land in comfortable homes. We shall not then have to depend upon the halting action of ex-official Boards of Guardians. We shall require our new Parliament to build up the industries of the country, to see that not only the agricultural labourer, but that the artisans, the working men, and the mechanics of towns shall be enabled to live and thrive. We shall endeavour to keep our people at home, to afford them profitable employment, to look after the educational interests of the youths of Ireland, and to train them up in the way they should go, both from a religious and a national point of view. We have, therefore, a great work before us, both in the English House of Commons—for a while—and in the Irish Chamber, for I hope it will be a single Chamber, and that we shall not have a House of Lords.

Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General, opened a Conservative club at Shanklin on Monday. Speaking at a luncheon, he expressed the opinion that it would be impossible for the Liberal party at the next election to go to the country with their old cry of "Peace, retrenchment, and reform," because it had been completely falsified by the events of the last four years. A new cry would have to be discovered, and he warned his hearers to prepare for attacks on the Church and vested interests. He asked the educated portion of the constituency to endeavour to counteract the efforts of those endeavouring to deceive the new electorate. He saw in Oxfordshire a bill which told the electors to support the Liberal party because they would insist on such a reform of the land laws as would prevent landlords tying up land to their eldest sons, and thus give labourers a chance of obtaining an acre or so. Ignorant agricultural labourers knew nothing about tying up an estate, but they would naturally suppose all they had to do was to support the Liberal party, and in some mysterious way they would obtain an acre or so of land. Educated voters must therefore show the injustice of these modern attacks on property, and seek to educate the newly enfranchised.

Speaking at a Conservative demonstration held at Madresfield, near Malvern, on Monday, Lord Beauchamp instructed the new voters when called upon by Radical candidates who clamoured for the distribution of the land to ask them a few questions as to the principle on which the proposed distribution would be carried out. The whole of the land of England and Wales consisted of something like thirty-seven million acres. The population was about twenty-six millions. That would be an acre and a quarter to each person—man, woman, and child. But in Worcestershire an acre and a quarter at the top of the Malvern Hill was not of the value of the same quantity on the fertile banks of the Severn, and the new proprietor might fairly ask what security he had for his acre and a quarter for the future. The population of England increased about three millions in ten years. At the end of ten years there would be three millions more claimants for their acre and a quarter. But where was it to come from? Let them ask their canvassers questions and work out the scheme for themselves, and they would see that it could not possibly be carried out.

A great Conservative demonstration was held in Mount-Edgcumbe Park, near Plymouth, on Monday, at which Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, Sir Massey Lopes, and Mr. Edward Clarke were the principal speakers. Lord Mount-Edgcumbe said he was by nature too impartial to be a party man, but he could not help being stirred when he looked back on the Gladstone Administration, and thought of the hundreds of lives sacrificed and the millions of treasure squandered without bringing to us anything but a sense of the deepest humiliation. The marvel was that the country stood Mr. Gladstone's Government so long. Mr. Edward Clarke said the Liberals were now deeply regretting the accident which enabled Lord Salisbury to show how strong a Ministry he could form, and that he could bring to order and peace some of the most important difficulties that had been accumulated upon us. For absolute and miserable incapacity of purpose and execution commend him to the late Government, where there was failure in every department.

It is stated that election agents in boroughs which, like Woolwich, contain a large number of military and naval residents, are disappointed at the small number of claims made in the new voting lists under the recently-enacted "service franchise." At Woolwich, although a special effort has been made, it is believed that many occupiers of official residences have neglected to take any steps to get their names upon the register, but it is probable that in the majority of these cases the difficulty of proving a year's continuing occupation prior to July, which will always operate in the experiences of naval and military men, is the real explanation of the circumstance. The claims under the service clause come from military and civil occupiers of official residences in the Arsenal and Dockyard, officers in barracks and quarters, non-commissioned officers and men in soldiers' cottages, military servants, and a few others, but the whole are under 100 in number. The same results of the service clause are reported from other garrisons. Among the registration claims made by the Conservatives at Canterbury, is that of a batch of Army con-commissioned officers and privates who constitute the staff of the East Kent Regiment at the depôt there. These claimants, who number between 130 and 140, all reside in private houses in different parts of the city, and the Conservative registration agent claims for them the right of exercising the franchise, just as though they were civilians duly qualified. The Act of Parliament says that any person who has complied with the requirements of the law as to residence shall be entitled to be placed on the register, and it will be contended therefore that these claimants, being properly qualified in that respect, have a right to vote. The registration agent for the Liberals has objected to the whole list, and the point will be fought out before the Revising Barrister. A claim of a somewhat similiar character has been made by the Conservatives at Ramsgate on behalf of about forty coast-guardsmen. The decision of the Registration Courts in both cases will be awaited with considerable interest, as the point involved is one of very considerable importance. It may be added that before the claims at Canterbury were made the opinion of counsel was taken as to the probability of their being substantiated.

The Rev. W. Tuckwell, rector of Stockton, speaking in support of Mr. Cobb's candidature for the Rugby Division of Warwickshire, on Saturday, said that every day they read of registration tables being tampered with by Tory overseers, and of polling-places cruelly arranged by county magistrates; and, what was worse than all, of promises extorted from working men to give their votes for the Tory candidates by Tory landlords and employers. In regard to the extortion of votes by intimidation, he had told them his mind in a paper which had been circulated, and for which he had incurred much abuse. He was prepared to repeat and defend that counsel in any court of morality in Christendom. If he signed a document through intimidation any court of law would expunge his signature; and if he made a promise with a pistol at his head any moralist would say that he had no call to keep that promise. In regard to the letter written by a north-country clergyman to the new voters which had excited so much anger and indignation, while there was some rant in that letter for which he should not like to have been responsible, he wished that the Bishops and Archdeacons who had vented their wrath had reserved some of their indignation for the scoundrels who were making the eighth commandment a stalking-horse for the tyranny which used the working man's reverence for one part of God's law in order to make him break any part. Of the address which he had issued to the electors, he was told that 14,000 copies had been printed, and that the National Liberal Federation had reprinted it and were scattering it broadcast over England.

The Bishop of Carlisle has written as follows to the *Times* with reference to his remarks on the address to the Cumberland electors issued by the Rev. H. M. Kennedy:—

"When I wrote a letter for the purpose of bearing my testimony against what seemed to me to be immoral doctrine put forth by one of my clergy, I had no expectation or intention of raising a general discussion upon the morality of speaking untruth in certain circumstances. Nevertheless, it is not to be regretted that the discussion has been raised. No doubt the question, 'Am I bound to say anything about my vote?' and, 'If I am asked about it by my master, shall I tell him the truth?' will not unfrequently occur to some of the newly-enfranchised. Possibly, also, the question may occur to the mind of the master, 'Have I any right to interfere with the performance of a duty imposed, or a privilege conferred, by the State upon a free man who happens to be my servant?' In the interval which will elapse before the general election there will be a quiet opportunity of thinking over these questions and considering the answers which ought to be given to them by honest men.

"I should have thought that the right course for the voter might have been determined by the maxim which Shakespeare has given us, 'Tell truth, and shame the devil.' But this simple and noble teaching has been obscured by the introduction into the question of exceptional cases. There may be occasions when a man is not bound to tell the truth; a robber puts a pistol to a man's head and extorts a promise, which Paley and other moralists tell us is not binding. It is held, and not unreasonably, that a medical man in certain critical cases may be justified in deceiving his patient. Ingenious minds may perhaps devise other peculiar conditions under which a deviation from truth may be justified. The only justification for a voter telling a lie concerning the manner in which he has discharged his functions as a citizen must be found in the assertion that he is placed in exceptional circumstances, comparable with those of a man in presence of an armed robber, which suspend the ordinary moral and religious law. To suppose this condition of things on any large scale, is impossible; and even if there be a certain number of cases of unjustifiable interference with voters, this is a poor excuse for throwing broadcast such teaching as I have thought it my duty to reprobate. If any poor fellow under the influence of fear should tell a lie about his vote, I should trust that the recording angel might drop a tear upon the fault and blot it out for ever; but for the sake of his own character, and that of the free country of which he is a citizen, I would never counsel him to commit the fault, but would advise him either to hold his tongue, which he has a perfect right to do, or else to tell the truth like a man.

"How the advice which has been tendered to voters will be accepted generally I cannot say; but I know that in one working men's club in my diocese it was reprobated with much indignation.

"With regard to interference on the part of masters and employers with the votes of working men, the case is tolerably clear. A kindly, high-minded master is sure to have an influence on his men; no man and no Act of Parliament can prevent this, any more than they can make water flow uphill. Probably there will be cases in which master and men will be much like one family, and will not care to have any secrets as concerns their political views. But it is obvious that no employer has any right to constrain the employed, or to inquire concerning the manner in which votes have been given. This is so clear that I am surprised to find some of your correspondents blaming me for not having said anything in my letter to the Archdeacon of Carlisle about the duties of masters and employers. In truth, there was no reason why I should do this; the sole purpose of my letter was to protest against that which seemed to me to be immoral and mischievous advice given by one of my clergy to Englishmen having the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. It seemed to me necessary to clear myself and my diocese from any conceivable complicity in such advice, and I have received thanks from not a few quarters for the step which I took. To have dealt with the duties of employers would have taken me quite beyond my purpose. But I promise that, in the event of any one of my clergy tendering to employers advice which appears to me as mischievous as that which has been tendered to the employed, I will write a letter on the subject as full of grief and indignation as that which has already been extracted from me.

"I have carefully avoided the introduction of Mr. Kennedy's name into this letter. As, however, Mr. Kennedy has written to you complaining that I have misquoted his circular, I will just add that I took my version from a paper which does not, I believe, profess Tory principles; also that my remarks were as applicable to the version which Mr. Kennedy gives as to that used by me. The difference between the two, omitting the question of italics, is that the one has the words 'deceive the deceiver,' the other 'use deception.' Mr. Kennedy is welcome to the former reading; the difference, if any, is microscopical; my remarks apply equally, whichever reading be adopted."

MR. PARNELL ON THE COMING ELECTION.

Speaking on Tuesday evening at a meeting of the Dublin Branch of the National League, Mr. Parnell, M.P., said he thought the report which had been read by Mr. Harrington, M.P., abundantly justified the result of the policy they had taken up with regard to evicted tenants when the Land League was suppressed. That policy was, that whenever they found that the tenants of an estate or a large body of tenants acting in concert had been evicted for the sake of principle they would support them to the utmost of their resources. They believed that in doing so they were performing a most valuable work for the rest of the Irish tenantry, and indeed it could not fail to be an enormous gain to them. The League were in the habit of making grants amounting to about £13,000 a year to tenants who had been unjustly evicted, and it was found that fully one-half of those whom they supported obtained satisfactory settlements from landlords. As an instance of this he would mention the latest case, where forty-nine families, who had been evicted by Colonel Tottenham, had, after having been supported for three or four years by the National League, been restored to their holdings, with all arrears wiped off and 15 or 20 per cent. reduction made in their rents. Then, again, when landlords saw the tenants of an estate supported by the funds of the League it was a sign and a mark to them that if they unjustly evicted those upon their lands they would be maintained in the same manner, and in the long run the landlord would have the worst of the transaction. The carrying out of this policy enabled hundreds of thousands of tenants to make settlements with their landlords, and saved many from the cruel fate of eviction. He regretted very much that the tenant farmers were not supporting more liberally than they were doing the victims of the land war, and he told them now that it would be better for them if they had done so. At present the subscriptions came chiefly from Australia, but he trusted the Irish farmers would come forward at the commencement of the winter and subscribe to the funds of the League, which were mainly used for the purpose of helping evicted

tenants. By doing this they would show that during the present depression of prices they would not allow themselves to be trampled upon. The Irish party had held on that day a very important meeting, which was very well attended; in fact, it was the most largely attended of any which had been held by them. They had arrived at important resolutions, chiefly with regard to the selection of Parliamentary candidates. He did not intend to read these resolutions or refer to them in detail, but he would tell them that they generally were to the effect that men of approved worth and reliable character, men well fitted to the work in hand, and who could be depended upon to work in unity with the party and the country, should be selected. The resolutions further advised that the constituencies should select the candidates in consultation with his colleagues and himself, at conventions summoned for the purpose. A pledge had been further formulated in detail, and the conventions and constituencies would be asked not to consider the claims of any candidate who refused to take this pledge. It was not desirable that conventions should be held in the more important constituencies until after the revision, when they would be able to approximate more closely the strength of the national vote in the districts. He would take steps to place himself in communication with the different constituencies throughout the country in order to fix dates, which should be in sequence to each other, for the holding of delegate assemblies; but the first of these would not be held for two or three weeks, at least, from now. He trusted every arrangement would be made for the first of these conventions, and that the mode of procedure then adopted would be a guide to the other assemblies of a similar nature which would have to be held throughout the country. He desired to take that opportunity of expressing his conviction, which had become if possible more firm than ever, of the near approach of the triumph of the National cause. There would be no shadow of a doubt that if their recent victory was used with judgment and moderation the two English parties would be vying with each other in the settlement of the Irish question, whatever Government was in power, whether Whig or Tory. Consequently they were in this position, that whichever of the English parties gained, they, at any rate, were sure to succeed. They could get from the Tories measures just as valuable and important for the interests of Ireland as from the Whigs or Liberals; and, therefore, as he had said before, they must gain, whichever of the English parties lost. But still there was something required from the Irish people to make success sure, and in various districts there should be absolute unity of purpose. He thought the Parliamentary party were entitled to claim for themselves, and they claimed nothing more, the right of consulting and advising with the different constituencies throughout the country on the choice they should make in selecting their representatives. The general and the officers of an army had always a voice in the selecting of their brother officers. None of them desired to dictate to the constituencies, and every consideration would be shown for the judgment and experience of the different electors. But the important point was that there should be absolute union in the ranks of the party, and if they had shown themselves in any way worthy they should be depended upon until they had proved themselves unfitted for the trust. He desired nothing more than to put it in the power of Irishmen to govern themselves and to manage their own affairs. When they had got their Parliament restored it would be possible for them to discuss and thrash out every question upon which there were different opinions. Men of different views would then have a stage upon which they would be able to ventilate them. But for the present it was necessary that they should close up their ranks and have no differences. He was quite sure that the Irish people would work out their destiny rightly and bravely.

LONDON SCHOOL BOARD EXPENDITURE.

The vestry of the parish of St. James, Westminster, have published some "Remarks on the Administration and Expenditure of the School Board for London," in view of the approaching election of the School Board. They state that, taking England and Wales together, the charge upon the ratepayers in respect of maintenance of Board schools, *i.e.*, salaries of teachers, books, repairs of furniture and buildings, light and warming, fell from 16s. 11¼d. per scholar in 1881 to 16s. 1d. in 1883. The cost of school maintenance in the London Board schools has, on the contrary, increased, and is estimated for the year 1885 (after allowing for school fees, Government grants, &c.), at £561,505 0s. 1d., which, divided among the 312,671 scholars estimated to be in average attendance, gives £1 15s. 11d. per scholar, or more than double the average of all Board schools in England and Wales (including London). The question of the cost of sites and buildings does not enter into consideration here, these figures relating to maintenance alone. In 1883, the proportion of cost of school maintenance borne by the ratepayers of London was £1 10s 7¼d., while the ratepayers of England outside London contributed 11s. 10d. only, or a little more than one-third. The average of 16s. 1d. above given is thus largely increased by the heavy expenditure in London. Again, they state that, according to the published accounts of the Board for the two half-years ended the 25th March and 29th September, 1873, the annual cost for salaries of teachers was then at the rate of £1 4s. 3d. per scholar. The estimates of the Board for 1885 place this charge at £2 3s. per scholar for head and assistant teachers, and 3s. 1d. for pupil teachers, making a total of £2 6s. 1d., or an increase of £1 1s. 10d. per scholar under this head alone. Taking the number of scholars to be provided for at the rate of 312,671, this increase in the cost of the teaching staff represents an addition of £342,332 10s. 2d. to the rates. In other words, if the rate of expenditure in 1873 were still in operation, the call upon the ratepayers of the metropolis in respect of the expenditure of the School Board in 1885 would be £342,332 10s. 2d. less than the amount now to be raised. The Board School raise their rate on an assessment of £29,025,534, so that the sum of £342,332 10s. 2d. represents an addition of 2¾d. in the pound to the rates. According to the report of the Committee of Council on Education for the year 1883-4, the average expenditure for salaries in Voluntary schools for England and Wales was £1 7s. 3d., or, taking London alone, £1 10s. 2¾d. The expenditure for salaries in Board schools for the same period averaged £1 12s. 0¾d. for the whole of England and Wales, but reached £2 3s. 0¼d. in London. The latter is nearly 13s. per scholar more than the expenditure in Voluntary schools in London, and represents an annual additional charge upon the ratepayers of more than £200,000, or a rate of nearly 1¾d. in the pound. It may be mentioned that in the 12 months ended Michaelmas, 1874, the expenditure for teachers' salaries was £1 7s. 6d. per scholar. They conclude several pages of such figures by stating that a careful consideration of the whole facts of the case indicates the following as the weak features of the administration of the School Board for London from a ratepayer's point of view:—(*a*), Greater care should be taken in the selection of sites; (*b*), buildings of equally substantial and ornate appearance might be erected at less cost than the present design; (*c*), cost of fittings and furniture of schools seems excessive; (*d*), cost of administration is out of proportion to the cost of other boards—(*e.g.*) legal expenses, enforcement of compulsion, &c.; (*e*), cost of school maintenance is excessive; (*f*), an unduly large number of teachers is employed, many of them at disproportionately large salaries; (*g*), training ships and industrial schools are costly out of proportion to the results obtained; (*h*), it is a question whether the Store Department might not be abolished with advantage and economy; and (*i*), the school fee would, in many cases, bear revision.

MR. SALA AT SYDNEY.

Mr. Sala has again reported himself from the Land of the Golden Fleece in the columns of the *Daily Telegraph*. On the day following the beatific vision he was very wide awake indeed; but the day was Saturday, a half-holiday, and he surveyed the houses for the entertainment of strangers, in George-street, Sydney, with dissatisfaction.

"More really good hotels and fewer 'pubs' are among the most crying wants of Young Australia, from one end of the continent to the other. With a mail from home once a week, with a mail from the States once a month, with cablegrams from the Old World every day, with newspapers in every village, with the best public schools that I have ever visited, with, in every colony, a Government which, whether there be a Conservative or a Liberal Ministry, a free trade or a protectionist one in office, seems to me to be systematically doing its best to forward the interests of the community at large; with railway trunk and branch lines extending with splendid rapidity far into the interior; and with, finally, a postal and telegraphic system developed to an astounding degree of efficiency, Australia cannot afford to be backward in the matter of hotels. At present, as regards these absolute essentials of advanced civilisation, she is lamentably and shamefully backward. Why should Britons, by birth or by descent, who are unhappy enough to be forced to sojourn at one of the myriad 'pubs,' alias 'hotels,' in the interior of this country, be forced to swallow food, as a rule, abominably cooked by the equivocal hands of an abject Chinaman, or, worse still, by the hands of a more degenerate Frenchman? I say degenerate, for the Gaul who dons the culinary cap and apron in this country seems to have wholly lost *l'art de faire la cuisine*—if indeed he ever acquired it. Who is he? Whence came he? That is a question extremely difficult to answer."

Mr. Sala, "still in a happily wide-awake condition," strove again next day "to make ocular acquaintance with George-street."

"It was Sunday; and Sunday closing of a positively ferocious kind is the inflexible rule throughout the Australian colonies. It is altogether premature to inquire whether the deprivation of all species of amusement, save those of driving and boating, on the Sabbath has been instrumental in enabling the Australian community to attain moral perfection. And, inexperienced as I still necessarily must be with respect to the social institutions of this remarkable country, it would be the merest impertinence if I hinted at the existence of a practice known as 'sly grog-selling'—a practice which is said to encourage not only the surreptitious consumption of strong drink, but likewise to foster a most detestable system of police espionage and delation. For the time being it will be sufficient to note that Sunday in Sydney is observed with a grim severity equal to that which reigns on the Sabbath in Scotland under the austere dispensation of the Forbes-Mackenzie Act. No taverns of any description are allowed by law to be open. Even a guest at an hotel finds it difficult, between meals, to obtain so much as a glass of sherry or a pint bottle of Bass, especially when the landlord is gone for a drive, the barmaid is enjoying a walk, and the bar is locked up. The cosmopolitan traveller suffers, it must be admitted, a considerable amount of torture from this rigidly enforced Sunday law. The irreverent cosmopolitan sighs and sighs in vain for Sunday cafés and Sunday beer-gardens, such as are to be found in such Protestant cities as Berlin, Hamburg, Frankfort, Copenhagen, and Stockholm; but those cities are notoriously wicked and profligate ones; whereas the cities in all parts of the world which are more or less under the Forbes-Mackenzie dispensation with respect to Sunday closing are as notoriously models of piety, sobriety, morality, and every virtue. Look at Edinburgh, look at Glasgow, look at New York and Philadelphia. If Sydney, in addition to her Sunday closing law, would only prohibit Sunday trains, Sunday hansoms, and Sunday steam-launches, she would indeed be at least a Consistent City."

In spite of "this Draconic Sunday-closing law," however—"I do not say that it is not a righteous and holy one; but I suppose that I was 'born bad'"—Mr. Sala frankly admits that he did not spend a very miserable Sabbath. "Miserable? On the contrary, it was an exceptionally jovial one. . . . We had a pic-nic at a delicious nook called Pearl Bay. The bay, they say, is full of sharks. I hope that the sharks heard the popping of the champagne corks at that picnic." It was not till Monday morning, then, that Mr. Sala was privileged to behold George-street in all its glory:—

"There is scarcely a better coign of 'vantage in all George-street whence to scan the shifting and varied panorama of humanity flowing north and south, up and down George-street, than the steps of the General Post-Office, facing George-street itself. Survey the people before you study the public buildings and the shops. In what respects do the people differ from their English brethren and sisters at home? In what respects do they resemble the Americans. These are crucial problems to decide. So far as my faculty of observation enables me to decide, the adult Australian of either sex differs physically in no whit or particle from the adult Briton. Climate has had no perceptible effect on the adolescent, or on those who have reached maturity. With the youthful Australians the case is different. In the cities the complexions of the young children are usually pallid. In the country they are occasionally, but not universally, chubby and ruddy. I have an impression—it is only an impression, and I may be wholly wrong in forming it—that, in this land of beeves and ewes and wethers, everybody, but especially the children, eats too much butcher's meat and not enough vegetables. Mutton-chops for breakfast make pasty-faced children. In this country the too-much-beef-and-mutton-eating boy seems to me to have an aptitude for becoming, if not a mealy-faced, at least a pasty-faced boy; and, when he is a 'larrikin' or 'rowdy' boy as well, he bears an unpleasant resemblance, both physically and morally, to the American 'small boy'—that objectionable juvenile who is always 'up to' and in mischief, and whose career is not unfrequently brought to a close by the bursting of a toy cannon or by the exorbitant explosion of fireworks which he has purchased for the celebration of the anniversary of American Independence on the Fourth of July. The bigger Australian youth—say between ten and sixteen years—has a tendency, as I have before hinted, to become long-legged, weedy, and 'lanky.' I believe that the old colonial New South Wales appellation for such a growing lad is a 'cornstalk.' But when he comes to man's estate these peculiarities altogether disappear. . . . . In one particular of personal adornment the male throng in George-street, Sydney, differ from their congeners in Oxford-street or the Strand, London. Whole crowds of men whom by their dress you might take to be mechanics or day labourers display handsome gold watch-chains, or wear showy signet-rings on their fingers."

Still, appearances, deceptive everywhere, are more especially deceptive in Australia. "In these colonies you should never form judgment hastily."

"The individual who outwardly resembles a journeyman bricklayer, as we should meet him at home, may have taken a railway contract for a hundred and fifty thousand pounds. The seedy-looking old 'party' who, were we to judge him merely from appearances, should be a petty tradesman or a market gardener in reduced circumstances, may be worth a million of money. In the Land of the Golden Fleece there are a great many wealthy gentlemen who neither dress up to nor live up to their incomes. For the rest, nearly all the types of character with which we are familiar in the most crowded thoroughfares of the British metropolis are visible in George-street, Sydney. Only now and again you catch a glimpse of a face, a form, which remind you that you are in Australia and not in Europe—not in Bond-street, or Regent-street, or Holborn, or the Strand, or Cheapside, or Tottenham-court-road; for in George-street, Sydney, are strangely intermingled at least twenty different characteristics of our London streets. Now and again, his Oriental robe and sash and turban sadly smirched, you become aware of the presence of a native, not of the far, but of the near East. Now and again prowls past with a stealthy, cat-like gait, his Eastern garments replaced by shabby Anglo-Saxon clothes, his pigtail carefully coiled round his head, under a shabby 'Jim Crow' hat, the Heathen Chinee."

JUDICIAL PUNISHMENTS IN PERSIA.

The judicial punishments of Persia certainly seem very cruel; but the most enlightened rulers of the country insist that they are not vindictive: they are simply deterrent. The late Hissam-u-Sultaneh, uncle of the King, was one of the most severe of provincial governors; yet, as he himself triumphantly pointed out to me, he shed less blood, first and last, than his rivals, while the provinces under his government were remarkably free from crimes of violence. "I," he remarked, "take the great criminal red-handed; and I punish him in such a way that his punishment will not be forgotten, and that his fate will be a terror to evildoers. Unlike you Europeans, I don't shut the man up for years; I have no grudge; my punishments are policy. I commence my governorship by severe measures towards criminals, to let them know whom they have to deal with. It is true I then mercilessly execute some of them; but there are no more crimes of violence during my tenure of office, no more unsafe roads, no burglaries. Murders—mostly unpremeditated murders—there certainly are, as there will be in all countries; I execute these men in a simple way. So do Europeans." These are the ideas of a great Persian statesman. The result in Persia is undoubtedly what the Hissam stated: the province is quiet, criminals are afraid, honest men are safe.

The ordinary punishments are—the bastinado, fines, imprisonment (simple confinement), imprisonment in irons (the chain-gang), maiming, death.

The bastinado is administered upon the bare soles of the feet. Save by the King's express order, it is never nowadays carried to a fatal issue; in twenty years I never heard of a fatal beating. The ordinary application of the bastinado means what we should term a "good hiding"—nothing more. In the eyes of a Persian there is nothing degrading in having "eaten stick." Within the last ten years the Muschir-ul-Molk, the then wealthiest man in Fars (the richest province in Persia), was severely bastinadoed; he was over seventy years of age. The bastinado is usually administered to all small delinquents who are not fined. It is the punishment of peccadilloes. The accomplices of criminals are usually bastinadoed, to obtain confession. Criminals of the minor class are generally bastinadoed, and discharged. The sticks used are not, as in Turkey, heavy batons, but sticks tapering to a point. The best criterion of the real value of a bastinadoing may be arrived at from the reply of a soldier who, when I asked him which he would prefer, an ordinary beating on his feet such as was being given to one of his fellows, or the loss of a month's pay (7s. 6d.), answered "Why, the beating, of course." Criminals, when offered the choice of a fine or the bastinado, always choose the latter. It must be remembered that the lower classes in Persia walk much barefoot and that their feet are hard. Of course, to a European a bastinadoing would be a terrible punishment. Mirza Abdul Wahab Khan, late physician to H.R.H. Zil-es-Sultan, told me that he had seen 2,000 sticks fairly broken over the feet of a criminal—say 6,000 blows. This was done by the Shah's farrashes: the man survived.

Fines vary according to the position of the person fined or the rapacity of the finer. Simple imprisonment is dealt out to those who are guilty of robbery or misdemeanour, or the greater crime of not paying their taxes. Imprisonment in a chain-gang, or imprisonment in irons, is reserved for crimes of violence, burglary, coining, or theft from the person. Maiming is resorted to for thieves from shops, cut-purses, and horse and cattle stealers. As a rule, a single joint of the finger is cut off for a first offence, the hand for the second; or the criminal is lamed by removing a portion of the *tendo Achillis*. Blinding of one or both eyes is now a rare punishment. Sometimes the ears are cut off, or the nose slit, and the criminal is led through the bazaar by the executioner. (It may be mentioned that at every execution the executioner levies, as a right, a fee of a few coppers from each merchant and shopkeeper.) Amputation of the tongue has not occurred within my knowledge during the last twenty years. Strange to say, in such cases the sufferer gradually regains the power of intelligible speech. The objection to surgical amputations in the East generally, and especially in Persia, arises from the terrible loss of caste to those who are maimed judicially.

Death—painless and instantaneous—is usually inflicted by throat-cutting. The simple punishment of death is mostly executed on murderers, robbers, and those guilty of crimes of violence, and on the sectaries of the Baab; it is also the penalty for high treason. In some cases men of high rank, condemned for the latter crime, are either poisoned or strangled. In my time, Zohrab Khan, who could not pay his revenue to the Crown and therefore revolted, had his throat cut in Shiraz. He had surrendered upon a sworn promise that his life would be spared; but the Muschir-ul-Molk, his personal enemy, was actually present, reading the order for his death, when Zohrab Khan was executed at the back of the Governor's palace. Within the last three years Houssein Kuli Khan, chief of the Bakhtiaris, was offered a cup of poisoned coffee when the guest of the Zil-es-Sultan; on his refusing it, two farrashes stepped forward and strangled him. The only crime of Houssein Kuli Khan, a noble and enlightened man, was that he was too powerful.

The exceptional punishments in Persia are blowing from guns or mortars, crucifixion, walling up or burying alive, burning alive, and in the few capital punishments of women (who are usually strangled, or wrapped up in a carpet and jumped upon, flung from a precipice or down a well). All these punishments have been inflicted within the writer's knowledge. One poor fellow twice experienced the bitterness of death. He was led out to be blown from a gun. A fellow-culprit had just been executed in this way before his eyes. The executioners prepared to lash him to the muzzle of the gun; but as he was a little man they had to get some bricks for him to stand on. When all was ready the priming was fired, but in the hurry the artilleryman had forgotten to load the gun. Though urgent representations were made to the Governor, he refused to spare the man; and the poor fellow was unbound, the gun was loaded, and the culprit blown away. The first part of this tragedy I myself witnessed. Crucifixion in Persia is done against a wall; the sufferers occasionally live many hours. The crime of one man so executed was that of having stolen the golden necklet of the Prince Governor's horse: this was looked on as a sort of high treason. Some highway robbers who, among many other achievements, had looted and carried off the writer of this article (he fortunately escaped from them), and murdered a Syud or holy man, were walled up alive near the scene of their crimes in hollow brick pillars. Eleven other highway robbers in one batch were thus buried alive in Shiraz in 1879; while a priest was burned to death in the public square of Shiraz, just before my arrival in Persia (he was an exceptionally atrocious criminal).

The dreadful punishments in use, then, among the Persians will be seen to be no legend. The argument of one of the most enlightened of the provincial governors for the continuance of these atrocities, as *deterrent*, has been given; but they are contrary to the wish of the Shah himself. The present King no longer presides at executions in the capital, which was still the custom when he ascended the throne. All criminals condemned to death are usually retained in prison and respited from day to day till every farthing has been wrung from them, their friends, and relatives; and then they are executed. The King and the governors, too, often permit mysterious escapes, or exercise their prerogative of pardon on receiving a heavy bribe. At times great or powerful criminals are executed in prison and their bodies flung into the public square; or they are said to have died a natural death. To have been a great criminal is no bar to a man's advancement in Persia. One Rahim Khan, formerly a highway robber and once under sentence of death, was frequently Deputy-Governor of the province of Ispahan and farmer of the Customs of the whole of Southern Persia. The latter office he held till his death. He bribed freely.—*St. James's Gazette.*

The Welsh National Eisteddfod opened at Aberdare on Tuesday morning in a spacious pavilion, capable of accommodating 8,000 persons, and which contained about 5,000. At the Gorsedd meeting the ancient Bard Clwyddfardd, with Nathan Dyfed, and other Welsh celebrities, conducted the proceedings. Lord Aberdare was present to support Sir George Elliot, the president of the day. In his opening address, Sir George Elliot remarked with satisfaction that he had been connected with the Royal Commission on Mines, whose report would shortly be issued. He very much regretted his personal want of knowledge of the Welsh language, but advocated the advisability and necessity of such an acquirement, deprecating Mr. Gladstone's assertion that the cultivation of the Welsh language might be given up.

THE "APOCALYPSE OF EVIL."

The clergy of the diocese of London have received from the Bishop the following pastoral :—

"Reverend and dear Brother,—The passing of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and still more the circumstances which have attended the passing of that Act, appear to me to lay a fresh and serious responsibility on us the clergy. The exposure lately made of the extent and organisation of vice in the metropolis has caused the greatest pain and distress to many excellent people, and not a few believe that this exposure has done more harm than any use to be made of it can do good. I have not shared and do not share that opinion. The hot indignation that has been roused all over England is certain, in my judgment, to overpower the moral mischief which so many fear. And I feel confident that the result will be a general raising of the moral tone on this subject throughout the country. It will be—in some degree it is already—far more difficult that it was before to speak lightly of impurity. Men's minds have been opened to the fearful evils which are inevitably bound up with this sin. Young men have strong passions, but they have generous instincts, and many who would otherwise have been morally hurt by what has been told have been stirred to horror at the spectacle now unveiled of such callous cruelty. But there is a danger that this may not last. And it is here that our special responsibility is found ; for a reaction to indifference would be disastrous indeed. It appears to me to be our duty to consider carefully how we may use the opportunity, and for this reason I write this letter.

"I think that in the first place we are bound to dwell much in our teaching on the duty which the old owe to the young in this matter. There is no measuring the mischief which men of mature age can do and have done by speaking lightly of impure conduct, or by encouraging the false and utterly unchristian notion that purity is impossible in the male sex, and therefore not required. Still more important is the duty which parents owe to their children. It is possible for parents to inculcate purity as none else can, and it is a duty which is often grievously elected.

"It may not be wise to touch very often on such subjects before a mixed congregation ; but strong, earnest teaching is needed even there sometimes. And very often at seasons of special solemnity, such as Advent or Lent, services for men only will give opportunities for being more plainspoken than would be right before women and children.

"In the second place, you may be able to form societies of men with a special view to the encouragement of purity of life and conduct, or to engraft such an aim on your existing parochial societies. Young men are not unwilling to unite in such movements, and to avail themselves of the helps thus afforded them in fighting against this strong temptation. Such societies can do much to banish impure conversation and impure literature, and to help all the rightminded to put a ban on unchaste livers.

"Thirdly, in the preparation of candidates for Confirmation and in your general teaching you can insist with the utmost earnestness on the duty of not dallying with temptation. This, which is a duty in the conflict with all sins, is pre-eminently a duty in the conflict with impurity.

"Fourthly, you can do your part in what, taken as a whole, belongs more properly to the laity—the formation of vigilance committees and similar machinery for watching over and aiding in the administration of the law. Much more can probably be done by steadily enforcing the law than has been done yet.

"But, above all, I entreat you to labour diligently to raise the tone of public feeling and opinion, and to maintain a high standard thereafter. It is in the principles that men hold rather than in any rules or laws that they lay down, or machinery they form, that our hope rests of purifying society in any real or permanent measure. Our teaching should be graver, more earnest, more solemn on this subject than it has ever been before. To know the evil as we know it now, and be unaffected by the knowledge, will indeed make all worse instead of better.

"I pray God be with you in your endeavours, and to bless the issues of all you do.

"Your Brother in the Lord Jesus Christ,
"F. LOND S.

"*August*, 1885, *Fulham Palace, S. W.*"

The Assistant-Judge, Mr. Edlin, Q.C., in his charge to the grand jury at the Middlesex Sessions on Monday, observed that there were several charges of indecent assault upon female children of tender years, and added :—Charges of this kind have always to be dealt with very carefully, and now more than ever they will need the closest investigation. There has recently been a flood of obscene literature, the suggestive and corruptive influence of which must have been felt in every court and lane and alley in the metropolis, so industriously has it been brought within the reach of the poorest of the population. Plain speaking with regard to acts of the grossest immorality—the same speaking as I read this morning the Bishop of London deprecated before women and children—has been made plain indeed to the smallest intelligence. You are doubtless aware that these glaring pictures of shameless and triumphant vice, with their elaborate details of abominable lust, have been regarded by many estimable persons as a necessary teaching and exposure. Certainly they have now become knowledge for old and young alike, and it were as idle to expect that they will not injuriously affect the minds of thousands of children of both sexes before whom they have been exhibited, as to hope that people can permanently breathe a foul and vitiated atmosphere without injury to bodily health. The seed thus sown has already begun to show signs of inevitable fruit.

Lloyd's Weekly Newspaper prints certain confessions which the estimable Mrs. Jarrett, with a frankness that her employers must appreciate, made to Miss Brewer, the young woman who managed to rescue her little sister from falling into Jarrett's clutches and sharing the fate, whatever it has been, of Eliza Armstrong.

"When I went to Winchester I called at Hope Cottage, and found the woman was Rebecca Jarrett. She then told me she was very sorry that she had tried to steal my sister ; but the truth of it was she had been engaged by some people in London who wanted to prove that girls could be stolen, and that mothers would sell their children and that no further inquiries would be made about them. They also wanted to show that they could be sent right away from one country to another, and that it was necessary to have homes started everywhere for them ; and they were going to get these homes up like what she had been started in for the protection of young girls. She said that she had good friends supporting her in what she was doing. She said she had already obtained some young girls—one from Jersey. She had two other quite young girls ; one did not look fourteen. She said that, having started the home at Winchester for them, they were going to send her about the country to start similar homes in other places. She then mentioned various towns where she had been to get girls and where also they were to start fresh homes. The Salvation Army people, she said, had engaged her to do it, and were employing her."

In the delight of finding herself able to carry on her old profession under the encouragement of Canons' wives and other distinguished people, worthy Mrs. Jarrett seems to have been incautiously candid.

It will be a relief to learn that Eliza Armstrong has at length been safely restored to her parents. The recovery was effected by a pardonable stratagem on the part of the mother, and by the revelation of further instances of falsehood and deceit on the part of those who were concealing the girl. It will be remembered that Mr. Bramwell Booth had given an address in Loriol, Drôme, France, as the place where the child could be found. On the faith of this statement, Armstrong, the father, in company with a detective, was sent over to this address. The journey of this poor man to France, and the consequent cessation of his work for several days, reduced the family to severe distress. On arriving at Loriol he found that he had been the victim of another cruel fraud. The child had been removed—it is believed to Rouen. From here she seems to have been taken to England and placed in the house of a gentleman who has been closely associated with the literary part of Mr. Booth's recent enterprise. Frightened apparently by the hue-and-cry which has been raised, the child's captors acted on the advice of a legal friend and decided to come to terms with the mother. They accordingly sent to Mrs. Armstrong yesterday week, and agreed to take her to an address at Wimbledon where she could see the child, if she would abstain from any attempt to recover her. Mrs. Armstrong felt justified (as she undoubtedly was) in meeting these persons with their own weapons. She gave the required undertaking, and then informed the police. Accordingly when Mrs. Armstrong was on Monday taken to the house at Wimbledon where the child was kept, she was followed by some detectives, who quickly appeared on the scene and demanded that Eliza should be handed over to them. The inmates of the house had apparently not expected any manœuvre of the kind, and were a good deal disconcerted ; but, of course, there was nothing for it but for them to obey. The child, who was neatly dressed, was then given to her mother, and accompanied her back home. On Tuesday morning great excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood. Large numbers of people surrounded the dwelling of Mrs. Armstrong, in front of which it was found necessary to place a guard of policemen in order to keep off too curious inquirers. It is thought that Eliza Armstrong will not be under the necessity of remaining in the poor quarters whence she was taken. A lady, the wife of a gentleman of position and influence, has, it is said, kindly offered to receive the child into her house till such time as a situation can be found for her.—*St. James's Gazette.*

It is understood that the question of the abduction of Eliza Armstrong is engaging the attention of the Treasury. A criminal prosecution against the parties responsible for the removal of the child will probably be shortly commenced. All the parties who can throw light on the matter have been examined. It has further transpired that it was entirely owing to the vigilance of the London police that the child was so promptly recovered.

CONVERSION BY KIDNAPPING.

(From the *St. James's Gazette.*)

The painful case to which we have reluctantly been obliged to draw attention so often has ended—for the present at least—satisfactorily. The child Eliza Armstrong has at length been extracted by a smart police *coup de main* from the hands of the Salvationists and their friends, and has been restored to her parents ; and we may, perhaps, flatter ourselves on having contributed something to this result. To cover their defeat, the Salvation people have instructed the Director of their Secret Commission—in other words, the gentleman who makes amateur experiments in the more shocking vices and publishes accounts of them in extremely filthy language—to put forth a statement which is as full of tergiversation (not to use a shorter word beloved of Mr. Bright) as most of the other statements they have made about this case. Now for the first time they venture to tell us that Eliza Armstrong is not the "Lily" of the obscene concoction which they put forth as "revelations" of actual facts. The plea comes too late. Have they forgotten that for weeks we have been insisting on the identity of the two cases, without a word of denial from any quarter? Are they aware that Mr. Booth has acknowledged this identity, and that their Mansion House "Committee" admitted it and declared the "Lily" story a fraud? Or is it necessary to tell the public that in this story was published a fragment of a letter supposed to be written by its heroine, and that this letter was actually sent by Eliza Armstrong to her mother, and is now in the possession of the police? That piece of evidence, we presume, is decisive, and makes it unnecessary to waste further time over the last invention of these baffled revelationists. It is absolutely certain that the one case in their budget of horrors which could be tested was a fraudulent concoction. It was given to the world as a genuine example of the things which occur daily in this city, and it turns out to be made up by the investigators themselves *ad hoc*—in order that it might be described, as from personal knowledge, with an exaggeration of shocking details which it is comforting to reflect existed only in the writer's imagination. It was a tale of terrible outrage and violence, told in the manner of the worse kind of realistic French novel. And now we hear that it really was merely a mild experiment, only performed to convince good people how easy it is for bad things to be done.

For this, it is now stated with a cynical contempt for what ordinary people call decency and morality, was the object of the whole proceeding. We were not wrong when we said that the case was got up to make a sensational story. It is avowed now in plain terms ; and with the avowal comes proof of the falsehoods which have been told again and again by the Booths and their allies. "In order to verify the possibility and the facility with which such crimes could be committed [crimes of which he had knowledge from purchased informers of the worst kind] I was compelled to employ an agent," to go through the whole mimicry of procuration, abduction, and repeated outrage. That, then, is the explanation. In order to verify the tales told by Mrs. Jarrett and her like, Eliza Armstrong was decoyed from her home under a false pretence, subjected to what the champion of injured innocence calmly calls "the momentary surprise" of a medical examination, drugged, and taken to a house of bad character, where it appears that the whole process of that particular kind of outrage against which he has been shrieking was rehearsed in a realistic manner, though the final catastrophe—the fifth act, so to speak—was omitted. And this was done to "prove" that a mass of exaggerated statements, raked up from the gutters, were true. And what, we may ask, *did* this prurient pantomime prove, except the indescribable nastiness of the people who could take part in it? If it demonstrated anything it was the reverse of what was sought. For the contention of the actors and actresses was that it is the easiest thing in the world to decoy and outrage girls like this Eliza Armstrong by the score with perfect safety. Whereas they try the experiment, with every advantage of money, practised agents, and a great organisation, and they make a miserable failure of it. They have been shown up and exposed ; their victim has escaped them ; and they themselves are—or ought to be—in some danger of a criminal prosecution.

But this is not all. When they had made their trial test on the child they had decoyed, and had satisfied their minds on any doubtful points by what they call a momentary surprise and the law an indecent assault, the child is handed to the care of an organisation which combines retail trade with propagandist religion, and hidden away in a foreign country. Again we ask the person who calls himself "General" Booth by what right he did this. What business had he with Eliza Armstrong at all? He took her, his son told us, to save her from "the demoralising surroundings in which she was placed." What demoralising surroundings? Who placed her in demoralising surronndings except his own friends, associates, and partners? For we are not going to distinguish between the action of "General" Booth, the "Secret Commissioner," Mrs. Butler, and that brand snatched from the burning, Rebecca Jarrett. It is evident that they are all together in the business. "General" Booth's excuse is as false as the statement which was publicly made at St. James's Hall last week by the very person who best knew it to be false, that Mrs. Armstrong sold her child for vice. By what right did he choose to conceal from her parents a child of whom, according to his account, he knew nothing but that she had been the victim of indignity and outrage? Why did he keep her when her mother asked for her child again and again? Now we are told that Mr. Bramwell Booth was anxious to restore Eliza, but he did not know that her mother really wanted her back. This is ridiculous. In the first place, Mrs. Armstrong wrote to "General" Booth demanding her child the moment she heard that the Salvation Army had got her. And if she had not done so, Mr. Bramwell Booth could not have been ignorant of what all England knew—namely, that for weeks past Mrs. Armstrong has been clamouring to have her child restored. But did the Salvationists mean to keep the child till they had made a regular "convert" of her? Already she has learned something of their cant ; and no doubt in a few weeks more Eliza Armstrong might be as good a Salvationist as Mrs. Jarrett herself.

It appears to be considered a sufficient excuse that Eliza Armstrong was treated kindly (after that "momentary surprise" and the rest) and that she was better fed and clothed than she would have been at home. Possibly ; but that has nothing to do with the matter. It may be a good thing that all very poor children should be taken out of the slums and put into Salvation Army "homes." It may also be a good thing that the unconverted children of sweeps should be converted into "soldiers" of the Queen Victoria-street Army. General Booth has a perfect right to hold both opinions. But he has not a right to abstract poor men's children and conceal them in foreign countries in order to promote these ends ; any more than other people have a right to medically examine young girls and put them in houses of ill-fame, in order to "verify" their opinions. By their own admission these persons have broken the law in a very flagrant manner ; and what every one will want to know now is whether the law will be vindicated or not. For our part we cannot see that the Treasury Solicitor has any choice in the matter. Here are people who accuse themselves of indecent assaults, and other offences for which the law prescribes penalties. They may or may not have acted in ignorance or in good faith ; some of them perhaps did. But it is surely the duty of those who watch over public justice to teach them that such offences are not to be committed with impunity ; and, above all, to convince "General" Booth that the Salvation Army is not to be recruited by methods which savour strongly of kidnapping and fraud.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. R. Lethbridge, C.I.E.

Painted windows as a memorial of departed worth and gallantry have an interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor has at all times pleasure in showing his works in progress, both for church and hall, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates sent. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London, W.

Portsmouth Church Congress, 1885.

Those meetings to which (L) is prefixed will be held at the Lecture-hall, Penny-street, and the rest at the Congress Hall. The preachers at the opening services will be the Bishop of Carlisle, the Bishop of Ripon, and the Bishop of Derry. Speakers are marked thus (*).

TUESDAY, October 6th.

HOUR.	SUBJECTS.	READERS & SPEAKERS.
2	PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.	
2.30 to 5	The Revised Version of the Old Testament.	Bishop of Bath & Wells. Canon Driver, D.D. Canon Kirkpatrick. *Rev. C. H. H. Wright, D.D. *Archdeacon Palmer.
	(L) The Responsibility of the Church as regards the Spiritual and Moral Welfare of our Soldiers and Sailors.	Chaplain of the Fleet. Canon Beach. *Rear-Admiral Duncan Grant, C.B. *Lieut.-Colonel Walker. *Chaplain-General (to close the debate).
7 to 9.30	Special Church Work amongst Men— *a.* Young Men between School and Marriage. *b.* Working Men's Associations in Town and Country.	Rev. Geo. Everard (*a*). Mr. W. Inglis (*b*) *Lt.-Col. H. Everitt (*a*). *Hon. J. G. Adderley (*b*)
	(L) The Prayer-Book— *a.* Rearrangement of Services. *b.* Supplementary Services.	Dean of Worcester. Prebendary Dumbleton *Canon G. Venables. *Rev. A. J. Robinson.

WEDNESDAY, October 7th.

10 to 1	The Work of Women in the Church— *a.* As Sisters and Deaconesses. *b.* Rescue Work in Towns. *c.* The Girls' Friendly Society.	Mr. John Pares (*a*). Canon Thynne (*b*). Mrs Townsend (*c*). *Bishop of Oxford (*a*). *Rev. R. C. Billing (*b*).
	(L) Religion and Art—Their Influence on each other.	Mr. J. D. Sedding. Mr. F. T. Palgrave. Mr. J. C. Horsley, R.A. Mr. W. J. Courthope.
2.30 to 5	Evangelising Agencies Supplementary to the Parochial System.	Dean of Manchester. Rev. W. Carlile. *Mr. R. Foster. *Mr. H. A. Colvile.
	(L) The Cathedral in its relation to the Diocese and the Church at large.	Dean of Wells. Archdeacon Hannah. *Bishop of Carlisle. *Melville Portal, Esq.
7.30 to 9.30	Working Men's Meeting.	Bishop of Carlisle. Dean of Gloucester. Dean of Manchester. Sir R. E. Webster, Q.C., M.P. Rev. G. C. Fisher.
7 to 9.30	(L) The Responsibility of the Church with regard to Emigration.	Earl of Carnarvon. Bishop of Newcastle. Hon. Mrs. Joyce. *Rev. J. F. Kitto.
	In Second Room— (L) The Doctrine of Holy Scripture and the Attitude of the Church with respect to War.	Prebendary Row. Rev. A. C. Edersheim, D.D. *Rev. Aubrey L. Moore. *Rev. D. Trinder.

THURSDAY, October 8th.

10 to 1	The Teaching Work of the Church— *a.* Exegesis of Scripture. *b.* Doctrine and Ethics. *c.* Church History.	Canon Westcott, D.D. Prebendary Wace, D.D. Canon Creighton. *Dean of Gloucester. *Canon Bernard.
	(L) The Church and the Printing Press.	*Archdeacon Atkinson. Mr. A. H. Hallam Murray. Rev. Charles Bullock. *Mr. Byron Reed. *Rev. Edward Maclure.
2.30 to 5	The Church in India— *a.* Europeans and Eurasians—their Spiritual and Educational Needs. *b.* The Native Races.	Archdeacon Baly. Rev. J. C. Whitley. *Sir Chas. Turner, C.I.E. *Rev. W. R. Blackett.
	(L) Clergy Pensions.	Canon Blackley. Rev. C. J. Robinson. *Canon Hon. A. Legge. *Mr. J. Duncan, F.I.A.
7 to 9.30	Church Defence— *a.* History of Church Endowments and Property. *b.* The Social and Philanthropic Work of the National Church.	Rev. T. Moore (*a*). Rt. Hon. A. J. Beresford-Hope, M.P. (*b*). *Rev. Augustus Jessopp, D.D. (*a*). *Prob. Harry Jones (*b*).
7.30 to 9.30	(L) Soldiers' and Sailors' Meeting.	Earl Nelson. Bishop of Newcastle. Dean of York. Rev. J. E. C. Welldon. Rev. Pelham Stokes.
7 to 9.30	In Second Room— (L) Attitude of the Church with respect to Movements in Foreign Churches.	Archbishop of Dublin. Prebendary Meyrick. *Rev. Dr. Nevin. *Bishop of Gibraltar. *Rev. Chas. Hale, D.D.

FRIDAY, October 9th.

10 to 1	The Spiritual Life— *a.* The Intellectual Trials of the Spiritual Life. *b.* The respective Influence of Devotion and Work in forming the Spiritual Life. *c.* The Difficulties of Private Devotion and the Aids to it.	Rev. H. Footman (*a*). *Rev. J. E. C. Welldon (*a*). *Rev. Charles Gore (*a*). Rev. H. W. Webb-Peploe (*b*). Lord Mount-Temple (*b*) *Prob. Baker, D.D. (*b*). Co. McCormick, D.D. (*c*) *Prob. R. F. Wilson (*c*). *Canon Elliot (*c*).
2.30 to 5	Legislative Proposals with a view to the Repression of Intemperance.	Mr. E. Stafford Howard, M.P. Canon Ellison. *Mr. J. G. Talbot, M.P. *Prebendary Grier.
	(L) The Bearing of Christianity upon the Mutual Relation of the Rich and Poor—Employers and Employed.	Rev. Main S. A. Walrond. Mr. G. A. Spottiswoode. *Rev. W. B. Richmond. *Mr. A. Froud.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, AUGUST 29.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The meeting at Kremsier of the Emperor of AUSTRIA and the Czar of RUSSIA does not appear to have been without political results. In despite of official disclaimers of anything beyond a purely social significance, it was always certain that grave political reasons led to the arrangement for the conference between CZAR and EMPEROR, beween M. DE GIERS and Count KALNOKY. Now that the meeting is at an end, no attempt is made to disguise the fact that important political questions have been under discussion, and that decisions have been arrived at which, to Russia at least, are eminently satisfactory. Assurances are given that the main result of the interview is to ratify the understanding already arrived at at Skiernievice. And this, it is asserted, will have for its consequence the maintenance of the peace of the world. At this time everyone knows what was in effect determined at Skiernievice between the three EMPERORS. Russia agreed to suspend its activity in Eastern Europe, and respect the interests and pretensions of Austria. In return, Russia was allowed full sway for the gratification of its ambitions in Asia. And thus it was that Russia was enabled to advance to the Afghan frontier with the feeling of complete security as regards its position in Europe. It was clearly a vital question for Russia to ascertain whether the change of Ministry in England, and the fresh impulse and direction given to English policy, would modify the relations between Russia, Germany, and Austria. The answer that has been given at Kremsier is apparently satisfactory to Russia. Happily, however, English policy, under a wise Government, is not likely to be injuriously affected by the combinations of the Northern Empires. English interests in the East will be defended and upheld without reference to the arrangements that Russia may have made for securing the neutrality of rival Powers in Europe if a conflict arises in Asia. If war does break out between England and Russia in Asia no resolutions of the EMPERORS at Kremsier will after all avail to preserve the peace in Europe.

Mr. PARNELL'S Irish policy has always had the merits of courage and frankness, and thus far its audacity has always been justified by success. On the eve of the General Election the Irish Revolutionary leader takes the opportunity to declare in the bluntest and most uncompromising fashion the objects for which he is contending. Mr. PARNELL states deliberately that nothing less than Irish independence will satisfy the aspirations of the majority of the Irish people that he claims to represent, and openly avows that he expects in the next Parliament to extort from the rivalries of English statesmen and English parties concurrence in an Irish secession. Mr. PARNELL'S candid declarations have provoked a general protest from the English Press, and the impossibility of the realisation of the dream of Irish independence is loudly insisted upon. Mr. PARNELL is not likely to be much affected by similar evidences of English opposition to Irish ideas. He has before this had occasion to remark how the caprice and convenience of English politicians have been allowed to overwhelm the convictions of the English people. Mr. PARNELL has been invested by the action of English parties with the influence and authority that he at present wields. The power of the loyal classes has been destroyed by Radical legislation on the land. The strength of sedition has been immeasurably increased by the recent extension of the franchise. Mr. PARNELL will in the new House of Commons be at the head of some eighty or ninety followers, and will dispose as he likes of the fate of Administrations. It remains to be seen whether from either party he will secure forthwith the concession of all his demands. This possibly in the present condition of English opinion may be doubted. But what is to be feared is that he will obtain some measure that, ostensibly designed to give Ireland local self-government, will really concede all that was recently meant by Home Rule. And from Home Rule to Irish independence the interval is not likely to be great. Mr. PARNELL'S blunt utterances are eminently useful in reminding the English people of the real conditions of the Irish problem, which Lord CARNARVON'S pleasant little speeches deliberately ignore.

The news that Sir CHARLES WARREN has been recalled from South Africa and has been replaced by Mr. SHIPPARD, one of the Puisne Judges of Cape Colony, will be received with general surprise and regret. It will be at once recognised that the step thus taken is one that calls for immediate justification on the part of the SECRETARY for the COLONIES. At present, judging by all that is known to the public, the step that Colonel STANLEY has taken must be decisively condemned. Colonel STANLEY seems emulous of the peculiar fame that his brother, Lord DERBY, won in the management of Colonial affairs. What Sir CHARLES WARREN has achieved in South Africa does not need to be recalled. Without firing a shot, he has restored order, has established the QUEEN'S authority, and has conciliated the good-will of settlers and natives alike over the vast territory which before his arrival was given over to anarchy, and threatened to become the scene of fierce intestine strife. The work of pacification that he had to accomplish has been carried out in the most successful fashion. The measures that he advocated for securing the future peace and prosperity of the country were such as generally commended themselves to English opinion. The opposition that Sir CHARLES WARREN encountered from Sir HERCULES ROBINSON and the Ministry of the Cape Colony was intelligible enough. Sir HERCULES ROBINSON has not unnaturally made himself the representative of interests which certainly are not entitled to the sympathy and support of the Imperial authorities. From the first the mission of Sir CHARLES WARREN encountered the hostility of the sympathisers in Cape Colony with Boer aggression. Despite all difficulties, Sir CHARLES WARREN achieved a complete success. Now he is recalled, the opportunity is given to those who have been persistently hostile to him to undo his labours and a free field is once more offered to an "Afrikander" policy; and of all that that involves the English taxpayer has already had an unpleasant experience.

The Government has decided that it is possible to reduce the force of the English army of occupation in Egypt, and the Guards and other regiments have been ordered home. It is thus quite clear that all intention of an advance to Khartoum in the autumn with the view of re-establishing Egyptian authority has been abandoned. Since his return, Lord WOLSELEY has doubtless urged all that could be said in favour of the active policy which he notoriously advocates, and he has failed to convince the Ministry of the expediency of the course that he favours. It is far from clear, however, that he may not in the end be justified by events. The death of the MAHDI has obviously not ended the fanatical movement of which he was the leader. The news already comes that his followers have taken possession of Dongola, and now threaten the British outposts in Upper Egypt. It is much to be feared that a further struggle will be inevitable before the steady advance of Arab fanaticism is definitely stayed. It is imagined that one of the objects of Sir HENRY WOLFF'S mission is to enlist Turkish aid in the task of pacifying the Soudan. In the first place, however, the Turks may well shrink from entering on an enterprise that can offer no sufficient compensation for the sacrifices it involves. In the next place, it may well be doubted whether the SULTAN possesses that influence over the population of the Soudan which would induce the submission of the rebellious tribes. The future of the Soudan is a problem that is certain to tax to the utmost the energies of the rulers of Egypt. It remains not less serious and menacing now, in this interval of apparent calm, than it appeared when the forces of the MAHDI were battling around Khartoum.

A GLANCE ABROAD.

The announcement that the negotiations with Russia on the Afghan frontier question have taken a favourable turn seems to receive confirmation from the fact of Lord SALISBURY'S departure, this week, for his seat near Dieppe. t is a matter of no intrinsic importance to England whether Zulficar belongs to the AMEER or not. The safety of India is not bound up with minute questions relating to the boundary-line between Russia and Afghanistan. What was of importance was that we should keep faith with the AMEER, to whom the late Government solemnly pledged them

selves to secure Zulficar. Hence the prospect of an early settlement of this irritating though petty frontier question is a cause for sincere congratulation; and the sooner we are rid of a controversy about a frontier which is not our own, and which is too remote for us to defend without the greatest difficulty, the better. Even when, as it seems likely will soon be the case, the boundary between Russia and Afghanistan has at last been defined by mutual agreement, and the settlement ratified by Treaty, it is not by paper covenants that the Russian advance in Asia is to be checked. Herein lay the folly of the late Government—that they were for ever trying to induce Russia to bind herself by renewed pledges and promises to abstain from further encroachments. That was the first broken reed on which they relied. The other one was the policy, of which Lord RIPON now seems so proud, of maintaining "a "friendly Afghanistan." The same absurd error underlay both notions alike—the futile mistake of imagining that we can maintain our Empire by any other means than the might of our own right hand. Lord SALISBURY has laid stress on the inclusion of Zulficar in the AMEER'S dominions because he could not repudiate an engagement contracted by his predecessors; but the present Government is wisely acting on the conviction that the safety of India from attack must be secured, not by reliance on Russian promises or Afghan friendliness, but by energetic measures for completing the military defences of the Indian frontier.

Before the adoption of the foolish "Hands-"Off" policy by our late Radical rulers, our close alliance with Germany and Austria in Europe was a check on Russian activity in Asia. There is too much ground for believing that of late years the Allied Powers have been willing to leave Russia to work unhindered against British interests in Asia, on condition that she abandoned her ambitious designs in Europe, thus leaving Austria free to further her plans in the Balkan Peninsula. If war had broken out between Great Britain and Russia last spring, the Porte, on the urgent representations of Austria and Germany, had determined to refuse the British fleet permission to operate in the Black Sea. In Lord BEACONSFIELD'S time our allies in Europe would have convinced Russia that in the event of war with England she would have other Powers to reckon with besides ourselves. Whether such a situation can be re-created afresh now that Lord SALISBURY has returned to office remains to be seen. The last five years have witnessed the breaking-up of the former European combinations, and our Conservative statesmen may well find it beyond their power to pick up the dropped threads of the old National policy. It is much to their credit that they have been able to effect so much already as they have done; but the meeting between the Austrian and Russian EMPERORS held this week at Kremsier is a not altogether pleasant reminder of the changed position in which we stand in Europe, owing to the persistent fatuity which has alienated those who five years ago were our best friends. It is true that the exceptionally magnificent hospitality with which the CZAR and CZARINA have been received by the Emperor and Empress of AUSTRIA is probably to be ascribed to the fact that this was the first visit of their Majesties to Austria since their accession to the throne; and it would be possible, no doubt, to ascribe too much political significance to the Imperial Meeting at Kremsier. Still we have to recognise the extreme improbability that Germany and Austria, in spite of their favourable attitude towards Lord SALISBURY'S Cabinet, will be able to entirely remodel the arrangements they have made and the combinations they have formed in order to suit the interests of England.

Much our old allies can, and we believe will, do for us. It seems probable that Sir HENRY DRUMMOND WOLFF'S Mission to the SULTAN will receive the moral support both of Germany and Austria. Many rumours and conjectures are afloat as to the prospects of the British Envoy's success at Constantinople. We see no reason whatever, at present, for giving much credence to the unfavourable prognostications that have been made in some quarters at home and abroad on the subject. It is, at all events, not taking too sanguine a view to anticipate that Sir HENRY WOLFF, even if he should prove unable to effect all that he may desire, will succeed in re-establishing those friendly relations without which it is more and more evidently impossible for us to set the affairs of Egypt on a satisfactory basis. The chief adverse influences with which Sir HENRY WOLFF has to contend are, it is believed, those of France and Russia. It is a curious comment on the foreign policy of the late Radical Ministry that the very same two European Powers for the sake of securing whose friendship so much was sacrificed, are of all the least friendly towards us. Of the rooted hostility entertained towards England by public opinion in France we have just had a fresh and striking instance in the ready credence accorded to the foul lie invented by M. ROCHEFORT against British officers in the Soudan. This gaol-bird—the dear friend of Mr. PARNELL, by-the-bye—has concocted an impudent and ludicrous falsehood to the effect that M. OLIVIER PAIN, a French Communist, who joined the late MAHDI, was assassinated by order of the English. This wild lie is not only extensively circulated and believed, but M. ROCHEFORT is even permitted publicly to threaten the lives of the Prince of WALES, the English PREMIER, and the British AMBASSADOR accredited to the French Government. The impunity enjoyed by M. ROCHEFORT is significant of the state of French feeling towards this country. And this is the latest outcome of all Mr. GLADSTONE'S extravagant attempts to conciliate French goodwill.

LORD RIPON'S DEFENCE.

After allowing an interval of several weeks to elapse, Lord RIPON has at last thought fit to make his defence—if defence it can be called—against the strictures of Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL upon his policy in India. Lord RIPON'S Radical allies will hardly thank the late Viceroy of INDIA for his very candid utterances at Bolton. He declares that he "was always in favour of holding Pishin and "retaining possession of the mountain ranges "between Quetta and Candahar;" that he was also "in favour of the completion of the rail-"way to Quetta, and opposed its abandonment "in 1880." As to the charge of having allowed the British Army in India to fall 10,000 men short of its proper strength, Lord RIPON does not deny the fact of this deficiency, but explains that it was due to some arrangement made in England, and to "a misconception" of what was necessary. Similarly Lord RIPON lays on the late Radical Government at home the blame for not having taken sufficient measures in view of the Russian advance. These observations are not calculated to bring much comfort to the Radical souls which were so sorely vexed by Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S scathing criticisms, for they are virtually an admission of the truth of the INDIAN SECRETARY'S indictment. The blame attaching to the Radical ex-Ministers for their neglect of India's safety is not diminished by the circumstance that they sinned against the light afforded them by their own VICEROY, and that they obstinately refused to give heed to his urgent and repeated warnings. As to Lord RIPON'S part in the matter, we fail to perceive how he improves his own position in the eyes of his countrymen by confessing that he allowed himself to be overruled on matters of primary importance to the security of the Empire entrusted to his keeping, and consented to become the instrument of carrying out a policy of which he conscientiously disapproved. It is tolerably obvious that a VICEROY who was not weak and inefficient would have insisted on having his own way, and that a high-principled statesman would have relinquished office rather than have executed measures that he believed were the wrong ones. And, as Lord RIPON neither resigned nor demanded the adoption of his own views, he has no right now to throw on the shoulders of others the responsibility for acts which were none the less his own because he happened to disapprove of them.

As to the financial matters which were included in Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S censure of Lord RIPON'S Government, the ex-VICEROY appears to imagine that he has met those charges by replying that his financial measures were good in themselves—that there existed strong grounds for reducing the salt-tax; that the lowering of the cotton duties was a measure in accordance with the principles of Free Trade, and had been begun by Lord LYTTON; that the expenditure of £1,200,000 on roads, gaols, and schools, instead of upon military defences and frontier railways, was a useful and profitable way of disposing of a financial balance; and that he spent the public funds upon all kinds of worthy objects. Lord RIPON entirely fails to see that the point in dispute is, not whether the money was expended on the furtherance of commendable schemes, but whether, in order to pursue these ends, he neglected to provide for an object the claims of which are anterior to and infinitely more urgent than any of the others—the peace and security of the country. It is no answer whatever to the charge of having omitted to ensure the safety of India, to reply that you have spent the money needed for that purpose on carrying out a number of other improvements, however useful or desirable in themselves. Similarly, it is no reply to the imputation of having "slumbered and slept" while the external enemies of India were stealthily advancing towards her frontiers, to point triumphantly to "the demonstrations of "gratitude and affection" which were evoked, no doubt, by the mischievous and ill-judged policy, of which the notorious ILBERT Bill was a conspicuous sample, which sought to confer on the native populations of India privileges for which they are utterly unfit. Lord RIPON'S rejoinder to Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL on all these points is really no defence at all, and the ex-VICEROY must divide with his Radical associates at home the responsibility for the peril to India against which hasty provision has had to be made.

It is some comfort to reflect that English public opinion is now thoroughly aroused, as well as enlightened as to the true condition of India, and that it will probably be impossible for any future Government to repeat the errors which have marked Lord RIPON'S Administration. As to the need for putting the Indian frontier in a thorough state of defence, there is now practically but one opinion, and we trust we have seen the last of the pusillanimous policy which, instead of relying on our own resources, hoped to keep Russia at a safe distance by creating a "friendly" Afghanistan. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL is certainly to be congratulated on having already, during his brief tenure of office, rendered India the important service of emphatically drawing attention to her most real and pressing necessities.

EVANGELISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

A pressing appeal comes to the Church of England from that part of South Africa the recent addition of which to the British Empire is the outcome of Sir CHARLES WARREN'S expedition to Bechuanaland. It is the cry of the numerous native tribes of four vast and distinct sections of heathen country to "come "over and help" them. First, there is the Protectorate proper, comprising upwards of 20,000 square miles; then there are the other countries south and north of the Molopo river, together comprising 170,000 square miles more; and lastly, beyond that again, KHAMA'S territory, with 80,000 square miles additional—truly a vast stretch of country. The native population of these territories includes several varieties of the black races, all more or less prepared to welcome the advent of missionaries who shall teach them the Way of Life. Those within the Protectorate proper have been instructed for some years past more or less perfectly by missionaries of the London Missionary Society almost exclusively. Since the British occupation of that tract of country known as the Diamond Fields, one mission station has been established at Pokwani by the Church of England, the missionary being sent by the Bishop of BLOEMFONTEIN; and later still the Wesleyan Society has established a centre for teaching the natives at Mafeting. It is believed that, except these efforts to evangelise the Battapini, they have hitherto remained in ignorance of any form of Christianity. Among the countless numbers beyond MONTSIOA'S territory there has been no settled missionary enterprise, though it may be thankfully acknowledged that at the kraals of some of the more powerful chiefs individual agents of the Wesleyans have done what they could to introduce a knowledge of the true GOD.

Now, however, that the ægis of British protection is thrown over these peoples by the action of the distinguished General who was sent out by the Imperial Government to restore peace and to establish law and order in the distracted region ravaged by the nomadic Boers and other filibusters, it is to be expected that, with the introduction of a settled form of government, an attempt should also be made to provide for the introduction of the Christian Faith under the auspices of the Church of England. We should grievously fail in our duty if, after bringing these uncivilised tribes under the restraints and observances of civilised usage, we were to neglect at the same time to make known to them the higher requirements of Christian Law. The field is indeed immense, and to occupy it for the purpose of converting it to the Faith, as it will be occupied by officers appointed for its government, a proportionate number of labourers should be forthcoming. But that, alas, can hardly be expected. It is to the Church in England that we must look to supply this urgent need; and we hope and believe that Churchmen will gladly recognise the obligation imposed upon them to enter the Mission Field in this quarter, and to do their utmost to bring these ignorant peoples into the Fold of CHRIST. To expect the Church in South Africa to engage in a new sphere of labour would be to expect an impossibility. The Church has hardly as yet taken sufficient root in the several dioceses that together comprise the Province of South Africa to be able to sustain so serious an addition to her work. She is, moreover, occupied, if not distracted, by vexatious lawsuits, and a still unhealed schism. She can, for the present at least, do literally nothing in this direction, however anxiously her Bishops might wish to extend the area of her operations.

Whatever is to be done, therefore, in this sacred cause must be done from England, and by the Church of England. It must supply a Bishop and a sufficient staff of priests to engage in the work, supplemented by a small army of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses willing to devote themselves to the task of teaching both young and old. There are, no doubt, innumerable demands for both men and money for missions in other parts of the world, all probably as urgent as in this new field. That is only an additional reason for seriously considering whether the extraordinary increase and wide distribution of the wealth which has flowed into Britain by the extension and development of the colonial and extra-colonial settlements of the Empire ought not to demand an extraordinary and increased effort to make a suitable acknowledgment and thankoffering for the substantial benefits derived from them. In the case before us the call is plain and the cry for help loud and urgent. We need be under no apprehension that the appeal will be unheeded by the rulers of the Church; and we can only impress upon Churchmen generally the privilege and the duty of strenuously seconding their efforts to make an adequate response to it.

We hear that one of the most respected of the Roman Catholic clergy in London has addressed an energetic remonstrance to Cardinal Manning on the subject of the "New Apocalypse of Evil," and has earnestly recommended to his Eminence's attention the *St. James's Gazette's* damning exposure of some of the diabolical methods pursued by the combination of Radical Freethinkers and "religious" impostors who are responsible for this flood of shameless obscenity. It is added—though the statement seems utterly incredible—that the Cardinal has resolutely declined to follow a suggestion which is certainly sensible, and which might even have been thought superfluous.

The recommendations addressed by the Bishop of London to the clergy of his diocese with regard to the duty of inculcating the virtue of purity are in every respect commendable, and we sincerely trust that the clergy will not be backward to act upon his Lordship's excellent advice. This is the true remedy for the terrible evil of which Dr. Temple writes in terms not one whit too strong. The passions of men will be more effectually restrained by the supernatural graces, of which the Church of God is the minister, than by any amount of State legislation. On the other hand, we can only avow our utter amazement at the Bishop of London's statement that he "does not share the opinion" that the dissemination of obscene falsehoods "has done more harm than any use to be made of it can do good." The good Bishop actually thinks that "the result will be a raising of the moral tone on this subject throughout the country." Is it possible that Dr. Temple is ignorant of the state of the principal London thoroughfares? Does he detect there any signs of "a raising of the moral tone?" If he does, he is possessed of an acuteness of moral sensibility that can scarcely be shared by any other resident of his diocese. And what has the Bishop to say about Eliza Armstrong, or about the other poor child who was enticed to consent to her own ruin in order to impress the Committee on which his Lordship sat? What particular features of these infamous cases tend to illustrate any "raising of the moral tone?" We respectfully assure the Bishop of London that if there is one thing that has irreparably damaged the cause he has at heart, it is the encouragement which he, together with the Archbishop of Canterbury and Cardinal Manning, has accorded to the vile and detestable conspiracy which the Bishop of St. David's has so justly stigmatised as "perhaps the gravest offence against public decency and morality that has ever been committed in any even nominally Christian country."

An esteemed correspondent, a clergyman, writes to us:—"It will be no thanks to either Archbishop, and little short of a miracle of grace, if hundreds of thousands of our English boys have not good reason to execrate their memory to all eternity. As for the motley crew of Salvationists and Secularists they have chosen to put themselves at the head of—their action has been simply diabolical."

Reviews.

NUNCOMAR AND IMPEY.*

There are few members of that mysterious body, the reading public, who cannot recall, with more or less effort, the names of the Maharajah Nuncomar and Sir Elijah Impey. Of all standard books" of the present century, none is more widely read than Lord Macaulay's *Essays*. What with the reputation of the man who could sit talking and arguing with Austin in the library at Bowood from breakfast to dinner-time, the conversation of the two entrancing all who had the privilege of hearing it; what with the charm given to his pages by the style of which Jeffrey could only say "The more I think of it, "the more I wonder where on earth you picked it "up," it is not strange that Macaulay's historical *brochures* should be widely read, and should exercise a powerful influence. The schoolboy takes the book for his prize or his holiday task, the governess recommends it as good and amusing reading. The rising generation is brought up on Macaulay's account of Hastings or Bacon, just as the generation which is passing away accepted those accounts in the brilliant pages of the *Edinburgh Review*. And so it is that the popular estimate of Nuncomar and Impey is that at which Lord Macaulay arrived. We credit the omnivorous reader with being an impartial critic, and we are told that Nuncomar at the gallows was the victim of an unhallowed conspiracy between Warren Hastings, the Governor-General, and his old schoolfellow at Westminster, Sir Elijah Impey, the Chief Justice of Bengal. "Of Impey's con- "duct it is impossible," says Macaulay, "to speak "too severely. We have already said that, in "our opinion, he acted unjustly in refusing to "respite Nuncomar. No rational man can doubt "that he took this course in order to gratify the "Governor-General . . . . Impey hanged "Nuncomar in order to support Hastings. It is, "therefore, our deliberate opinion that Impey, "sitting as a judge, put a man unjustly to death "in order to serve a political purpose." And again, "No other such judge has dishonoured "the English ermine since Jefferies drank him- "self to death in the Tower." This is the substance of the accusation under which Impey's memory has lain practically unvindicated until now. Sir James Stephen has undertaken to rehabilitate Impey's character in the eyes of the world, and he has succeeded to admiration. He says himself (ii. 63) that the fairness of Nuncomar's trial appears "from a long series of "matters which display themselves in their true "light only upon a patient study of the whole "proceeding, which, so far as I am aware, "was never undertaken by any competent person "before the publication of this work." The misfortune is that Sir James Stephen's success can never, from the nature of his book, which deals with a highly technical subject in some 600 pages, rival that of Macaulay. The *Essay on Warren Hastings* will, in all probability, be read by ten men, while its refutation is read but by one.

It is a desire to see justice done which has prompted Sir James Stephen's labours. He believes Macaulay's charges to be wholly unjust. There was some reluctance to enter the lists, because, as he says, "for Macaulay himself I have an "affectionate admiration. He was my own "friend, and my father's, and my grandfather's "friend also, and there are few injunctions which "I am more disposed to observe than the one "which bids us not to forget such persons. I "was, moreover, his successor in office, and am "better able than most persons to appreciate the "splendour of the services which he rendered to "India. These considerations make me anxious, "if I can, to repair a wrong done by him—not in- "tentionally, for there never was a kinder-hearted "man, but because he adopted on insufficient "grounds the traditional hatred which the Whigs "bore to Impey, and also because his marvellous "power of style blinded him to the effect which "his language produced. He did not know his "own strength, and was probably not aware that "a few sentences which came from him with "little effort were enough to brand a man's name "with almost indelible infamy." In so far as it is now possible to cancel that indelible infamy, Sir James Stephen has done his work, it is needless to say, well. His tone throughout is one which admirably becomes him. He speaks as the judge on the Bench, impartially reviewing the evidence and summing up the case to the jury. The motto written over his head is *Fiat justitia*.

To put a complex matter in a few words, the crime which was brought home to Nuncomar was an exceedingly bad one. A man of wealth and rank, he was convicted of forging and uttering a deed by which he robbed the widow and orphans of his intimate friend of half their fortune. He suborned false witnesses and forged a receipt, in order to defeat justice. To this crime the law of England, then lately introduced into Calcutta, allotted the punishment of death, and for it Nuncomar was executed some six weeks after he was tried. His trial was in Sir James Stephen's eyes—and no one can be better qualified, from a thorough review of the case in all its bearings, to judge—perfectly fair, and Impey's conduct in it was not merely just, but even favourable and indulgent to Nuncomar. This was in 1775. In 1787 the impeachment of Impey was mooted before the House of Commons. Five years before he had been recalled to England by a vote of that House, to answer a charge against him in regard to his having accepted the Judgeship of the Company's Court of Appeal—the "Sudder Diwani Adalat." The gist of the accusation brought against him, and handled in a masterly fashion by one of the ablest men of the day, Sir Gilbert Elliot, afterwards Lord Minto, was in respect of his conduct on the trial of Nuncomar. "Impey begged "to be heard on this charge first. His peti- "tion was granted, and he was heard upon it "at the Bar of the House on the 4th February, "1788. Evidence was taken upon this charge "before a Committee on various days in the same "month. The question whether Impey should "be impeached upon it was debated at full length "on the 18th April and the 7th and 9th May, "when the motion was rejected by 73 to 55" (ii. 7). In his defence at the Bar, Impey used these remarkable words :—"Conscious as I am "how much it was my intention to favour the "prisoner in everything that was consistent with "justice; wishing as I did that the facts might "turn out for an acquittal; it has appeared "most wonderful to me that the execution of my "purpose has so far differed from my intention that "any ingenuity could form an objection to my "personal conduct as bearing hard upon the "prisoner." If ever there was a man who deserved a triumphant acquittal, that man was Impey. And the acquittal of the Chief Justice was not delayed so long as that of the Governor-General, whose character Sir James Stephen will some day, we hope, give us as ample an opportunity of examining. Of Impey's summing-up, in particular, he says :—"There is not a word in it "of which I should be ashamed had I said it my- "self, and all my study of the case has not "suggested to me a single observation in Nun- "comar's favour which is not noticed by Impey. "As to the verdict, I think there was ample "evidence to support it. . . . If, however, "the case had rested solely on the evidence for "the prosecution, I should not have convicted "Nuncomar. . . . The mass of perjury "brought forward on the other side, and the "evidence to disprove the assertions made in the "bond, extracted from Kissen Juan Doss, turned "the scale the other way." If this is Sir James Stephen's deliberate and careful judgment, it is surely time that Lord Macaulay's verdict, based as it is now shown to be on a perfunctory study of a complex subject, should be finally set aside.

Not the least valuable part of Sir James Stephen's book is the light which it throws upon the Hindoo character, and upon the life that men led in Calcutta towards the close of the eighteenth century. Take as an instance the current native view at that time and the present in the matter of veracity. If the Cretans were always liars, much more so were and are the Hindoos. "It is "well known," said Impey, in charging the jury on the trial of Nuncomar, "it is well known that "in the most common occurrences the natives of "this country form the most iniquitous schemes, "which are not brought to maturity or disclosed "to the public for a much greater period of time "than the present; and that their truth and false- "hood are so artfully interwoven, that it is almost "impossible to come at the truth." Falsehood was excusable, if indeed it needed an excuse; but as far as perjury the native could not go. We cannot refrain from quoting in this connection one or two questions and answers asked and given while Commaul O Dien, one of the principal witnesses against Nuncomar, was in the box :—

Q. Did you give those sums to the Governor and the other gentlemen?

A. I never gave anybody five rupees.

Q. Then why did you say to Mr. Fowke that you had?

A. Mr. Fowke had taken up a book and was in a great passion. I did it through fear. If you were to frighten me you might make me sign an assignment of the kingdom of Hindostan.

And again, when cross-examined as to the truth of the statements made in some arzees (petitions) :—

Q. Was the matter of complaint in the arzee true or false?

A. What was wrote in the arzees was partly true, and partly exaggerated from the enmity between us. I had separate accounts by which part of the business was settled.

Q. Was that 18,000 rupees due on account mentioned in the arzee?

A. It was not that; I wrote to frighten him. I had not lodged a complaint. I had not taken an oath. Now I have I will answer whatever you ask.

There was evidently a wide distinction in Commaul's mind between falsehood and perjury.

Again, those who know only the Calcutta of the present day will be surprised to find that little more than a century ago Farrer, who with Brix defended Nuncomar, was the only able counsel then practising there. He had arrived but a day or two before the newly-constituted Supreme Court, and had first been engaged by the prosecutor to move in a preliminary civil matter; he was afterwards retained for the defence in his criminal trial, and he did his work on the whole well. The Crown counsel, on the other hand, were so incompetent that the judges had to take upon themselves the most part even of the examination in chief. In this matter, as throughout the trial till it became his duty to sum up, Impey was not more prominent than the three puisne judges, Hyde, Chambers, and Le Maistre. To return to the counsel, Farrer, who was a man of considerable ability and knowledge of his profession, made a large fortune in the short space of four years, after which he returned to England, and subsequently sat in Parliament. But his exertions on Nuncomar's behalf inflicted permanent injury on his health. Indeed, the amount of work which was done in the day seems, for that climate, enormous. We read of the Court sitting from 10 a.m. till 11 p.m., and again from 9 a.m. till nearly 10 p.m. The actual trial of Nuncomar began on the 9th June. It lasted till 4 p.m. on the 16th. The Court sat continuously for the whole seven days. During that time they never adjourned, sitting on Sunday, the 11th, as well as on the other days, from 8 a.m. till late at night, and on the last day till 4 a.m. "The Judges wore their heavy wigs, and (tradi- "tion says) retired three or four times daily to "change their linen." And this was done before the days of punkahs and ice. Again, it was the laborious practice at every meeting of the Council to enter minutes of all the proceedings, giving the opinions of every member on every subject which came under discussion. The minutes seem to have been drawn up on the spot, and signed at the time by those whose opinions they express. As Sir James Stephen says, it is as difficult to understand how this was managed as to discover how the different characters in *Sir Charles Grandison* found time to write each other the letters of which that work is composed; but in some way the thing was done, and the result is that to the present day it is possible, in the *Bengal Consultations*, to follow with perfect clearness the progress of every measure—legislative, financial, military, or administrative—which occurred in the government of India during a long series of years.

We have said something of the contents of Sir James Stephen's important contribution to the history, which has yet to be written, of British India. And we have noticed one or two salient features of interest which it presents. But we have not done, and we cannot do, justice to the accurate and painstaking way in which the writer of *Nuncomar and Impey* has sifted each piece of evidence, and has weighed well the balances before he has ventured to draw a single conclusion. Based on research which has been at once careful and discriminating, his judgment appeals to us with irresistible force. We cannot but sympathise with him when he finishes this the first instalment of his great work. "Of the "attacks upon Impey which I have done my best "to refute, it is fair to say that they occur in a "review of which its author, when he wrote it, "probably did not know the importance. To him "it was a mere effort of journalism, hastily put "together from most insufficient materials. To "the memory of Impey it was a gibbet. To the "whole of the English nation it has become the "one popular account of the early stages of the "Indian Empire—the accepted myth. Slightly "to adapt the famous remark of De Quincey in "his essay on *Murder as a Fine Art*, Impey has "owed his moral ruin to a literary murder of "which Macaulay probably thought but little "when he committed it." Of all the good service that Sir James Stephen has done and may yet do in the cause of justice, none will transcend this his vindication of Impey's character.

* *The Story of Nuncomar and the Impeachment of Sir Elijah Impey.* By Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, K.C.S.I., one of the Judges of the High Court of Justice, Queen's Bench Division. In Two Vols.—London: Macmillan and Co., 1885.

NEW NOVELS.

*The Ill-tempered Cousin** who is the heroine of Miss Elliot's novel is Sophia Escott, a young lady who, having lost her father and her fortune in India, has to come home and live under the kindly care of her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Winter. She is prejudiced against them by her ayah, who insists that they will treat her badly, and arms her against their fancied persecutions by presenting her with a delicately-worked filagree bottle containing "snake's poison taken "by the Indians swift and strong." This bottle the fair Sophia carries about with her as a pocket-companion, till at the end of the third volume she utilises it for the purpose of committing suicide. She is driven to the desperate act partly by her own violent temper, partly by her love for Edward Maitland, who is just as much in love with her, but is prevented from marrying by a rash promise which he had given to his mother. This promise had been exacted by Mrs. Maitland in her disappointment at finding that Sophia, to whose arrival as a rich Indian heiress she had looked forward, fondly hoping that a marriage would take place between her and her son, was really impecunious, and she visited the bitterness of her disappointment on the innocent victim. Edward has, in our opinion, a happy escape from marrying a lady so violent in temper and so jealous as Sophia, who, with all her beauty, would have made a most unpleasant wife, and would probably not have hesitated to employ the filagree bottle for her husband's benefit if she even fancied that he gave her cause for jealousy. But she is so beautiful and fascinating that despite her temper Edward falls deeply in love with her, as also does John Bauer, a nephew of the Winters, and, indeed, every eligible young man whom she comes across. Her ill-temper contrasts with the amiable disposition of her cousin, Miss Danvers, with whom Edward consoles himself after her death. The most unpardonable exhibition of that temper is her conduct to poor Mrs. Winter, a delightful but not very wise lady, who, with her kind-hearted, ne'er-do-weel husband, forms the best part of the novel, which has not much else to recommend it. We should have expected something better from Miss Elliot than *The Ill-tempered Cousin*, which begins with much promise but falls off sadly as it goes on. So very melodramatic a female villain as Miss Sterne does not add to its attraction.

A Marriage of Convenience† is hardly an adequate rendering of the phrase better known in its French form which gave Mr. Orchardson a title for his best picture in last year's Academy. We have no wish to naturalise the ill-omened phrase among us, though we fear that the ill-omened thing which it signifies is but too completely naturalised in England. So we should have preferred that Miss Jay should have adopted the French form, which has at all events some meaning, if an unpleasant one. The contracting parties on the present occasion are the Duke d'Azzeglio, who is, as we are told, though we should not have guessed it from his name, a Spanish grandee, and Lady Constance Howarth, an English beauty. She had been engaged to her cousin, Frank Howarth, but the marriage was broken off by the machinations of her grandmother, a vindictive old lady who grasps letters "with a cruel venomous grip," and does not hesitate to wreck her granddaughter's happiness in order to gratify her spite against her dead son-in-law's memory. She succeeds by a deliberate falsehood in making the poor girl break her engagement with Frank, and marry the Duke, for whom she does not care one straw. Soon after the marriage she hears that Frank is dead, and almost at the same time the Duke reveals to her the falsehood of which her grandmother has been guilty, thereby reviving all her affection for Frank with redoubled fervour. No doubt the Duchess was very badly treated, but still her own conduct is unjustifiable, and we cannot be surprised that the Duke should feel some indignation that his wife should meet her former lover at the South Gate of Hyde-park at ten o'clock at night. Their meeting is broken in upon by the Duke, who has been informed of it by his secretary, Feveral, a mysterious personage with a wrong of his own to avenge on the Duke, but who is so fascinated by the Duchess as to stop short in the scheme which he had at first planned of striking at the Duke through his wife. He becomes the protector of the Duchess from her husband's machinations, and when the latter forms a scheme, which would be diabolical if it were not absurd, to ruin her reputation and procure a divorce, it is frustrated by the ubiquitous Feveral. We cannot follow Miss Jay in detail throughout her third volume, in which she makes desperate attempts to harrow our feelings, and her incidents are wildly improbable and sensational. It is impossible to avoid comparing Feveral's journey with the Duke to that journey described in Mr. Conway's last novel to which we have referred, and those who make the comparison will be struck with the vast difference between the artistic treatment of the two.

* *The Ill-tempered Cousin.* By Frances Elliot. In Three Vols. - London: F. V. White and Co., 1885.

† *A Marriage of Convenience.* By Harriet Jay. In Three Vols.—London: F. V. White and Co., 1885.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The Master of the Temple is an indefatigable labourer, and all that comes from his pen merits our respectful attention. His latest contribution to theological literature is an edition of *St. Paul's Epistle to the Philippians*, with a translation, paraphrase, and notes (Macmillan and Co.). It is a further instalment of a work on the whole of the Apostle's writings once projected by him, but laid aside, partly under the pressure of other duties, and partly owing to the ground being occupied in the meantime. The present volume, dealing only with the letter to the saints at Philippi with the bishops and deacons, is based on lectures delivered originally in the parish church of Doncaster. As might be expected, Dr. Vaughan follows, in the main, the text of Professors Westcott and Hort, to which we have more than once had occasion to refer, and not always in the most complimentary language. But the adoption of this text is an article of faith with all concerned in the revision of the New Testament, and we can hardly blame so prominent a Reviser for adopting it, while he has, where he thought it necessary, exercised an independent judgment. The plan of his little volume has involved a fresh English translation—a revision of the revision, so to speak—in which the translator's own personal view is allowed freer play than it could obtain in that multitude of counsellors of whom the wisdom is sometimes doubtful to old-fashioned people. As an individual translator Dr. Vaughan has claimed to be free from any obligation to make his English "what is commonly called Biblical," and has thus departed still further than even the Revisers have done from the harmonious flow to which we have been so long accustomed. The result is, we need hardly say, not satisfactory, though it is of course an advantage for a commentator to be able to bring out more forcibly the result of his comments by giving in his translation the full effect which he claims for every word in the original. Of the Epistle itself the commentator says that "it will ever remain "as the noblest example to be found anywhere in "the inspired writings of the working of the "pastoral heart," and the introduction enlarges on this view of it with much beauty and felicity of diction. Copious notes are added, which have been prepared on the principle that it is better to give the result of a commentator's own diligent study than of a comparison between the varying opinions of previous commentators. These notes are often of great value and always of great interest, though we regret to find so low a view of the Episcopate taken as is that affixed to the address and greeting with which the Epistle opens.

Mr. Moulton's *Shakespeare as a Dramatic Artist* is somewhat heavy reading, and we doubt, despite its second title, if it can claim to be a "popular" work in any sense of the term. Some Shakesperiolators read everything that is written about their idol, but even they will find it hard work to follow his latest critic through the three hundred closely-printed pages in which are set out the author's plea for an inductive science of literary criticism, and his attempt to apply that science to Shakespeare. He has selected for the purposes of such application five plays—*The Merchant of Venice, Richard III., Macbeth, Julius*

Cæsar, and *King Lear*—and these form the subject of ten studies, in which some ingenious thoughts and suggestions stand out from among a considerable number of platitudes enunciated in a solemn and impressive manner. We do not profess to have had the patience to follow the writer through the whole of his studies, nor are we hard-hearted enough to recommend our readers to embark on a task which has proved too much for our own courage. We certainly pity the "young students" for whom it is intended to serve as an educational manual, as they have not always the same freedom of choice as their elders what to read and what to leave unread; and as Mr. Moulton's "fellow-workers in the University "extension movement" have, as he says, shown an active interest in his Shakespearian teaching, they may perhaps be injudicious enough to insist on his work forming part of the curriculum.

Mr. Francis Heath has published a cheap edition of his little volume on *Burnham Beeches* (Wm. Rider and Son), to which he has prefixed a facsimile of an epistle commendatory from the late Lord Beaconsfield, pointing out how while "Lakes and mountains, however glorious for a "time, in time weary; sylvan scenery never palls." Certainly among the choice bits of that scenery yet left to us Burnham Beeches holds a high place, and it could find no more enthusiastic a prophet than Mr. Heath, who has worked so hard for the preservation of it and of other valuable spaces of sylvan greenery. At the present time everybody is leaving town, but there are countless thousands who do not come under the head of "everybody," and are obliged to limit their wanderings. To these the author appeals mainly in his delightful little handbook, which is enough to inspire everyone with a desire to follow in his footsteps. As he well says, a month might be delightfully spent on such a trip, and at the same time it can be compressed into one of those Saturday to Monday outings so dear to men in populous city pent. Whether the visit be for a month or for two days, Mr. Heath's book will be found indispensable.

There is certainly a good deal that is *Wrong on Both Sides* in Miss Vincent's story, just published by Messrs. Griffith and Farran. The stern father who under a mistaken sense of duty crushes down the love and affection which he feels for his son, and the passionate son who, under the influence of an unforgotten and unforgiven wrong done to him at the time of his mother's death, does not scruple to avow to his father that he hates him, are both one and the other exaggerated types. But the story is withal a touching and a pathetic one. The harmonising influence contributed by Lord and Lady Meltonbury and their daughter, Olga—a youthful heroine of, we fear, almost impossible perfection—relieves the painfulness of what would without them be an unspeakably painful story, while at the same time the death of the latter adds to its pathos. It is a book not easy to read without emotion; indeed, we fancy the author has made it too strong to make it altogether healthy reading for sensitive children.

The *Season* fully maintains its attractiveness to the student of fashion. It contains several interesting articles, fully illustrated, on current fashions, including a large variety of designs for indoor and outdoor dresses. In addition, its readers are presented with the usual liberal supply of flat patterns and designs for fancy work.

Myra's Journal for September, just to hand, is replete with capital illustrations of all the newest Paris fashions, and admirably written descriptive matter, fancy work, designs, &c. A cut-out paper pattern of the Stanhope jacket is presented to the reader of this capital magazine.

Correspondence.

FUNERAL REFORM.

To the Editor of the JOHN BULL.

Sir,—Kindly permit me, in view of the Conference upon Funeral and Mourning Reform to be held in Portsmouth during Congress week, to call the attention of your readers to the position occupied by the Church of England in this matter. There is no place, ever so remote, where the Church has not her appointed minister whose duty it is to bury according to a prescribed Order. When therefore, the subject of Funeral Reform is discussed, it is desirable to know what the Church teaches. She takes her stand upon the Christian principles of Faith, Hope, and Love: Faith, which enables her to regard death, not as a break in the continuity of life, but a change from one sphere to a higher; Hope, by which she introduces brightness into the funeral ceremonial, and places upon the grave, not the pagan urn nor the broken column, but some symbol instinct with Christian meaning; Love, which suggests to the rich that they think of the poor when they bury their own dead, and prove by their example that the exercise of economy and simplicity is no mark of want of respect or of love. Moreover the Church teaches by her rubrics that proper burial implies burial in the simplest possible perishable coffin in mother earth, that earth may naturally return to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust.

I am, yours faithfully,

F. LAWRENCE,

Hon. Sec. of the Funeral and Mourning Reform Association,

Westow Vicarage, York, Aug. 25.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

Mr. Charles Lowe, M.A., the *Times* correspondent at Berlin, is preparing a biography of Prince Bismarck, which will be published in two volumes this autumn by Messrs. Cassell and Company.

Workmen on the estate of Petreavie, near Dunfermline, were engaged last week in the opening of a large tumulus there. It was on this estate that, a few weeks ago, a highly interesting discovery of cists and urns was made. The tumulus which has now been opened is over two miles from the former mound, and is situated in a plantation on the moorland near Calais Farm. The mound slopes gradually up to about 40ft. from the level ground, and near the top has been encircled by a ring of rough stones of about 20ft. in radius. On excavations having been made at the top a large cist was come upon about 3ft. below the surface. This cist is situated in the very centre of the mound, and is formed of very heavy freestone slabs. It measures internally 42in. by 26in., and is 22in. in depth. It was covered by a massive stone slab measuring 48in. by 36in., and is nearly 10in. in thickness. In the cist was found a finely-shaped old decorated urn, 5in. in height and 6in. wide. It being anticipated that more urns would be found explorations were carried on all round the cist, with the results that seven other urns were found in various positions in the surrounding sandy soil. Six of these were found placed with the mouth upwards, the seventh being inverted over the mouth of one of the others. One large urn, standing fully 12in. high, was covered with a flat stone as a lid. The whole of these urns contained burnt human bones and charcoal, but, with the exception of the last mentioned urn, there was a large admixture of earth and vegetable matter. In this large urn, however, the calcined bones were quite dry and clean, the lid having so far excluded earth and moisture. Explorations under careful superintendence are still being proceeded with, and it is expected that more will be found. It would appear from what has already been discovered that this large burial-mound is purely of the cinerary type, many evidences of cremation having been seen all round, in addition to the contents of these urns. Mr. George Robertson, who is a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland, has made a detailed plan of the tumulus, with the position of the urns already obtained, and further investigations will be conducted with the utmost care.

The *Sibir*, a Siberian semi-official paper, gives some interesting particulars of the community which has lately sprung up on the south of the Amoor, in the district where gold has been found in such abundance that the name Asiatic California has been given to it. The place is practically an almost inaccessible desert without roads or paths; it is well beyond the Russian frontiers, and it would seem that until the middle of last winter the Chinese were quite ignorant that a gold mine had been found on their territory. The diggers, who are mostly composed of American and Australian miners and recruits from the diamond-fields, soon found the necessity of establishing order, and they have constituted a sort of democratic republic. The gold field is at present divided into 22 small districts, over each of which two elected chiefs preside, a judge and an overseer, whose duty it is to compose all differences which may arise among the diggers, and to inflict moderate punishments for any offences. A general president controls this body of judges and overseers; he is chosen by general suffrage from among the diggers, and he is charged with the task of conducting any business which may arise with the Russian or Chinese administrations of the Amoor districts. The decision of all matters of grave importance is reserved to a general assembly of all the diggers; and this assembly is empowered to expel any one from the mines, to depose the president, and to inflict capital punishment. The president has a salary of 400 roubles a month, or about £56; the overseers and judges have salaries of half this amount. A direct tax on all places of amusement and liquor-saloons constitutes the fiscal income of the commonwealth. There are about 150 such places in the district, and the receipts of each vary from 200 to 400 roubles a day. Each place pays a monthly tax of 25 roubles. A Russian official has been stationed by the authorities of Eastern Siberia in the district, and he has purchased a large quantity of the gold obtained by the diggers, at the rate of 3·40 roubles the *solotnik* (equal to 4·3 grammes), or nearly at the rate of £45 the troy pound. The amount purchased to the beginning of summer amounted to 66 *poods*, or over 2,600lb. When the Chinese authorities learnt that a gold mine had been discovered within their borders they took steps to assert their rights, and sent a small detachment of troops. The diggers tried to buy them off, offering first 4lb., then 8lb. of gold. Then a force of 10,000 men was sent from Manchooria, the intention being to attack the diggers as soon as the ice began to break up on the Amoor, and they could no longer escape by the river into Russian territory. Had they done this there would have been much bloodshed, for the diggers are well armed and very determined, and as discoverers consider they have an absolute property in the diggings. Possibly Russia would have found in the confusion an excuse for intervention in a district which she must greatly regret is not within her own borders.

A remarkable instance of endurance and of the possibility of living without food for three weeks has, the *Melbourne Argus* says, recently come to light. On the 12th of May a girl named Clara Crosby, twelve years old, was lost in the bush in the Lilly-dale district, about twenty-five miles from Melbourne. The locality in which she disappeared is wild and mountainous, and after several parties had unsuccessfully scoured it, it was concluded that she had perished in some inaccessible spot. It is probable, however, that she would have been found promptly had not erroneous information been given to the search parties that she had been seen proceeding in a certain direction. On the 2nd of June, just three weeks after she was lost, two men, who were looking for a strayed horse in some dense scrubin the locality, heard a faint "Coo-ee." The men searched, and soon saw the little girl tottering towards them in an ulster without shoes or stockings on, and in an emaciated condition. She was, however, strange to say, quite sensible. When she lost herself she was proceeding from a house where she had been staying to her mother's, in the neighbourhood, and she subsequently gave the following account of her adventures:—"I got out of the paddocks on to the road all right, and went on a long way; but I did not see mother's house. I followed some sheep, and they ran away from me. I lay down and had a little sleep by a path in some long grass, and then I went on again. I got to a house where there was a cart in a shed; but there was nobody at home. I didn't stop till I got into some rushes, which cut my legs, and came to a creek with a tree across it. I lay down in the rushes for the night, and in the morning I crossed the creek on the log. Near the other side a branch broke, and I fell into the water, but managed to cling to the bank. Close by I saw a hollow tree, and I was tired and wanted to sleep, so I went in there. When I woke up I could not look for my way. I went down to the creek five times for water at first. I used to sleep a lot, and as soon as it was night it was day, and when it was day it was night quick again. On moonlight nights I heard people firing guns, and I heard them knocking making a fence; but when I coo-ee-d they did not hear me. I used to sing Salvation Army hymns at first, and pray that some one would come for me. The cows used to come and look at me, but I could not get any milk. I tried to chew a bit of bark, but spat it out, as I thought it would poison me, and I got weaker every day." Australians are familiar with the agonising experiences undergone by people lost in the bush, and know that in such cases adults, as a rule, do not maintain their mental balance, and that the difficulties of their position are consequently greatly enhanced. This little girl, however—who, by the bye, was not accustomed to country life—was actually able to preserve a mental record of the exact number of days during which she was "out of humanity's reach."

A correspondent writes to the *Natal Mercury* from St. Augustine's, Rorke's Drift, under date June 9:—"It is impossible not to be deeply impressed by a visit to such a place as the spot where the Prince Imperial was killed, and if you think they would be of any interest I send you a few brief impressions of the spot. The first thing that strikes one is the extreme beauty and order of the little enclosure. It looks like a little flower garden with sloping banks on each side. It was really, it seems, originally a dry donga with dark black mud, and the bottom is filled with the enclosure and cross, whereas the sloping sides of the donga are covered with the pretty green cypresses and pines now, perhaps, six feet high. The country round is fearfully plain, and near the place where the Prince was killed little broken dongas abound. But the eye rests on the pretty arrangement in the planted enclosure with pleasure. There is first a little square, about 10ft. long and 8ft. broad, enclosed with beautiful white quartz stones brought from Emblungwane Hill, close by. It looks like a little marble wall a foot high. Then the white stone cross, put up by Queen Victoria, stands on a pedestal, set up on some of the same large whitish stones. A long inscription says how it was put up by Queen Victoria to the memory of the Prince Napoleon, who was killed here, with his face to the foe. There is also in the enclosure a long flat raised altar tomb, with a cross worked upon it in stones, and at the foot of this is a little crucifix, with an inscription in French. Higher up in the enclosed piece of ground is the site of another grave, with a recumbent cross, I suppose to the memory of the soldier who was killed at the same time (Trooper Rogers, I think, of Bettington's Horse), but no name is to be seen. A native was also killed at the same time. The trees look so nice and green, and there are several little beds made with stone edgings in which are planted hydrangeas, lilies, and little shrubs. But care and keeping in order are evident everywhere. There is a little wooden cross fast decaying, which records that it was put up to mark the spot by the Royal Scots Fusiliers. The little place looks very pretty, and outside are all the dry, long grass and the ugly dongas. One donga with water runs close to the stone steps which lead into the cemetery, and an embankment has just been put up to prevent the water from washing away the foundations of the wall which runs all round the enclosure, and on the top of which are planted aloes. About fifty yards off is the mealie garden (the kraal is now gone) where the Prince rested. He seems to have been getting away on foot when he was killed, his horse having broken from him. The river Ityotyozi is about 100 yards below the garden. The ground slopes to the river, so people coming up from it could not be seen through the long grass. The crest of the hill on the other side of the river, where the Zulus were first seen is about a quarter of a mile off, but they could make a circuitous hidden approach. The place is four hours' ride from Rorke's Drift, or more, and in a desolate part of the country."

Female employment now plays (says the *Times*) a very important part in English industry, and it is interesting to note the number of persons thus engaged, and the variety of their occupations. But lest the figures connected with this subject, and appearing in the Census returns for 1871 and 1881, should appear to be misleading, we must indicate the differences which have been made in enumeration. For example, in 1871 there were 7,042,000 females assigned to various classified occupations, whereas in 1881, with a greatly increased population, the whole number given was only 3,304,000. This is due to the fact that in the former year there were included, under various heads, no fewer than 4,364,000 females who no longer appear as being engaged in labour on their own account. There were in England and Wales 3,883,000 wives and others engaged in household duties; 388,000 wives assisted their husbands in divers occupations; and 92,000 wives, daughters, and nieces of farmers who figured in the agricultural class. After deducting these, there has been a great increase in the past ten years in the number of females engaged in various industries, while some entirely new classes of female labour have been created. In the Civil Service there are 3,216 female officers and clerks, while the municipal and other local authorities furnish employment for 3,017. There are 1,660 women engaged as missionaries, Scripture-readers, and itinerant preachers, and 3,795 appear as nuns and sisters of charity. There are 100 law clerks, 2,646 midwives, and 35,175 engaged in subordinate medical service, nurses, assistants, &c. In the profession of teacher, females have increased enormously, the schoolmistresses numbering 91,221, and teachers, professors, and lecturers, 28,605. There is thus an army of 122,846 women engaged in educational work. Female musicians and music-mistresses number 11,376; inn or hotel servants, 26,487; and domestic servants, 1,230,406. In hospitals and institutions there were, by the last return, 11,528 females engaged; in washhouses and baths, 170,670; and as charwomen, 92,474. Some items will cause considerable astonishment. For instance, there were no fewer than 5,989 females engaged as commercial clerks; 171 as "pointsmen" at level crossings; and 4,179 as "warehousemen." There were 2,228 females employed in the telegraph and telephone services; 20,614 farmers and graziers; and 40,346 engaged in agricultural employment. Female bookbinders numbered 10,592, exceeding the men. There were 1,233 toymakers and dealers; 2,074 needlemakers; and 2,503 steel-pen manufacturers. It is not a little curious that there were 1,388 women engaged in various ramifications of the building trade, while 2,035 were engaged as harness and whip makers. In the artificial flower business there were 4,461 females; 1,887 were in the match and firework trade; and 8,578 in the tobacco trade. There were 32,890 female lodging-house keepers; 12,728 in hotel and public-house service; and 3,728 in the beer and cider manufacture. There were also 7,632 female bakers; 13,051 pastrycooks; 6,855 greengrocers; and 26,422 ordinary grocers. In the woollen cloth manufacture the females numbered 8,501; in the making of worsted stuffs, 63,801; in the silk goods manufacture, 39,694; and in the cotton goods manufacture, 302,367—in the last-named industries greatly exceeding the males employed. A considerable number of women were employed in connection with the flax, lace, and fustian manufactures. Of workers and dealers in dress there were no fewer than 616,425. Female farriers numbered 3,645; brush and broom makers, 4,185; japanners, 1,539; cane-workers, &c., 2,525; wood turners and box makers, 2,595; paper makers, 8,277; paper-box makers, &c., 8,718; coal miners, 3,099; lead miners, 1,903; brick and tile makers, 2,738; earthenware and glass manufacturers, 21,490. There were 25,722 women shopkeepers; 17,660 costermongers, &c.; 1,278 pawnbrokers; and 1,403 rag gatherers and dealers. Engaged as mechanics or labourers, but not further specified, there were 17,769 women; while considerable numbers were employed in the apparently unfeminine occupations of nail and tin making, metal burnishing, bolt, nut, rivet, and screw making. Altogether a large percentage of the female population of the country were engaged in some kind of active employment."

Professor Ewing, of University College, Dundee, has just submitted to the Meteorological Society of Scotland an account of a series of earthquake observations which he proposes to carry out this season at the Ben Nevis Observatory. In undertaking that work he has adopted (says *Engineering*) a somewhat extended view of the sense in which the word "earthquake" is to be interpreted. If the word was restricted to its ordinary colloquial meaning, there would be little observation possible on Ben Nevis, but recent researches in other parts of the world have shown that for the earth to be really at rest is an event of the most extreme rarity, if it even ever occurs at all. According to Professor Ewing, there are three tolerably distinct classes of earth-movements. First of all, there are earthquakes proper, such as are obvious to the meanest capacity. Of these Professor Ewing experienced about 300 during a residence of five years in Japan, and in the observation of which he served a very good apprenticeship. The movements of the second class are earth-tremors, which require instrumental assistance for their detection. Those of the third class are more distinct than the first and second are from each other—namely, the class of movements which Professor Darwin has recently investigated at Cambridge, and which may be called changes of vertical, or those tiltings which the earth's surface seems to be constantly undergoing. As observed at Cambridge, these slight tiltings are quite arbitrary. All the three classes of earth movements are to come under the observations which it is intended to make on Ben Nevis, if the observers are only fortunate enough to detect them there. In proceeding to explain the seismometers which are to be used, Professor Ewing pointed out to the society that an earthquake is by no means a single shock, but usually consists of some hundreds of oscilations of the earth to and fro, so that if the path which a particle of earth passes through could only be watched, it would seem to be an exceedingly irregular and tangled path, such as might be got by twisting up a heap of string and throwing it on the ground. The instrument to record the movement of an earthquake proper will indicate it upon a stationary glass plate, not a revolving one. What is wanted in the observation of such earth-movements, as also of simple earth-tremors, is an approach to neutral equilibrium, obtaining a point which will not move, or at least will move only very slightly during the time that the earthquake is in progress. Professor Ewing has endeavoured to secure this by an apparatus which is so adjusted as to combine a pendulum proper with what is in effect an inverted pendulum—the latter being below the other, and the "bobs" of both being connected by what is virtually a ball-and-socket arrangement. In this mechanism there will be a combination of a stable movement with an unstable one, and by the use of the two pendulums a neutral equilibrium will be attained, with which to obtain a true record of every movement. The apparatus for indicating changes of vertical is on the same principle as that used by M. d'Abbadie, only it is simplified in its construction, and placed, not in a vertical, but in a horizontal position. A mirror firmly fixed into rock is to be so placed in relation to a plate of mercury that when there is no tilting the images of both coincide, and are taken by a microscope placed in a certain position. When, however there has been any tilting the images diverge, and the microscope at once detects the divergence, as well as the extent of it.

The long-continued drought in Switzerland and Savoy has led to some fires of an unusual and alarming character in various parts of that country. A great turf moor known as the Grosse Moos, near Witzwyl, in Canton Freiburg, which took fire two months ago, is still burning, all efforts to put it out having proved abortive. The peasants of the neighbourhood had to get in their crops in all haste, and remove their stacks and other easily inflammable possessions to a safe distance. A correspondent says that unless there is soon a sufficient fall of rain to extinguish the fire, which, especially at night, makes a strange and weird spectacle, several villages will be in danger. Last week a great part of St. Jean de Maurienne, in Savoy, was burnt down. The college, the Palais de Justice, and some 30 other buildings were completely destroyed, the fire-engines, owing to lack of water, being unable to act. On Sunday afternoon last a cloud of smoke was seen rising from the summit of the Saleve, the mountain which overlooks Geneva. The bushes and grass which cover the hill

side near the stone cross on the path between Monetier and the Treize-Arbres was on fire, which extended so rapidly that after sunset the side of the mountain above Veyrier was all in a blaze, and the Pas de l'Echelle, the zigzig path by which Genevan excursionists climb up to Monetier, rendered impassable. Great fears were at one time entertained that the fire would reach the pinewood above the village of Monetier, when all the herbage and timber on the Salève would have been involved in one terrific conflagration. Fortunately, however, the wind carried the flames towards "the little gorge," where, there being nothing but naked rocks, the fire eventually burnt itself out

The Inspector of Retreats under the Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879, has just presented his report for the year 1884. There were four such retreats licensed under the Act—one for men, one for women, and the other two for both sexes. A fifth was licensed at Wansford in the course of the year. Altogether there is room for 62 licensed patients; and private patients may be taken as well. There were 72 patients admitted during the year, 62 of whom were discharged. Mr. W. H. Hoffman, the inspector, thinks that as a rule the retreats have worked well, though some of the licencees have faults to find with the Act. The licencee of the Dalrymple retreat, which is assigned to men alone, has compiled a tabular statement of 49 cases of inebriety, 25 of which are given in the present report, This statement gives as many details of each case as could be compressed in so small a space, and affords an opportunity for comparison. Thus after noticing the age—which varies between 25 and 53—and the residence of each patient, we find that the whole 25 were in religion Protestants, that the education was in every case at least fairly good (in four cases marked "College"); that 13 were married, one a widower, and the rest single. The question of heredity is but lightly touched; we are only told of those cases where other members of the patient's family have been afflicted with inebriety or insanity. About the patient's own habits full information is given—as, whether inebriety is associated with any other habit, such as the use of tobacco, as is generally the case; whether his drinking habits are periodical or regular, how frequent the periods, how long the patient has been addicted; whether his ordinary habits are social or solitary; what kind of liquor he has been most addicted to—one gentleman who has had *delirium tremens* five times answers this question with equal candour and impartiality, "all sorts"—and finally the exciting cause is stated.

THE BIRMINGHAM MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The triennial Musical Festival at Birmingham opened in the Townhall, which was crowded in every part, on Tuesday morning, with Mendelssohn's *Elijah*. As on several previous occasions, the recitative "As God the Lord," which precedes the oratorio, was rendered by Mr. Santley, and was followed by the overture, which, with its combination of dramatic expression and fugal science, was very finely played. Mdme. Albani's exquisite delivery of the soprano solo music of the second part of the oratorio was a special feature. In the important air, "Hear ye, Israel," her pure soprano voice and refined expression were as admirably manifested as in many previous performances. In the leading part of the trio, "Lift thine eyes," and in subsequent instances, Mdme. Albani's co-operation was of special importance. A feature in the performance was Mr. Santley's rendering of all the music of the prophet. In the dramatic duet in the scene of the resuscitation of the widow's son, in the declamatory solo "Is not His word?" and in the plaintive air, "It is enough," he displayed his well-known merits. In some of the soprano solo music Miss Anna Williams proved her value as an oratorio singer, particularly in the duet (with chorus), "Lord, bow Thine ear," and in that with Mr. Santley previously referred to. In the first-named duet, and in other instances, including the air, "Woe unto them," Mdme. Trebelli's rich voice and suave style were heard to advantage. The contralto solo music of the second part of the oratorio derived full effect from its fine delivery by Mdme. Patey, whose rendering of the air, "O rest in the Lord," was, as usual, a striking example of expressive vocalisation. The delivery of the trio, "Lift thine eyes," by Mdmes. Albani, Trebelli, and Patey, was a special feature in the performance. Mr. E. Lloyd was especially successful in the tenor solo music, particularly in the air "If with all your hearts." The chorus singing was throughout exceptionally fine. Herr Hans Richter was enthusiastically received on his first appearance as conductor of the Birmingham Festival. The oratorio was preceded by the National Anthem. The evening's miscellaneous concert included Mr. F. H. Cohen's cantata "Sleeping Beauty," which consists of a prologue and four scenes, the characters being the Prince, the wicked fay, the Princess, and the King. The solo vocalists representing these were Mrs. Hutchinson, Mdme. Trebelli, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. F. King. The cantata was enthusiastically received throughout. The concert also included an effective new tenor scena entitled "Invocation," composed by Mr. A. Mackenzie expressly for Mr. E. Lloyd.

Gounod's new oratorio, *Mors et Vita*, was produced on Wednesday, but the attendance at the first of the two performances did not nearly approach that for the production of the *Redemption* three years ago. Although, however, the audience was by no means a small one, it must have disappointed the expectations of the executive in view of the importance of the oratorio. Great preparations had been made by the central authority, and no stone was left unturned to secure success from an executant point of view. Under the careful guidance of Mr. Stockley, the choir had been well trained, and the complete orchestra, organised by Herr Richter, rendered each detail of the score admirably. The oratorio is divided into three parts, severally named *Mors, Judicium*, and *Vita*. Part I. appears to have absorbed most of the attention of Gounod, inasmuch as it almost to a minute equally divides the exact time of the performance of the trilogy. This part contains a complete requiem, with a prologue and epilogue. Excluding the two first-named, *Mors* comprises twelve numbers, and in all of these Gounod makes more or less use of representative themes. In his introduction he gives the four motives or themes, describing them thus:—No. 1, containing a sequence of major seconds, expresses the terror inspired by the inflexibility of justice. No. 2, of which a couple of varieties are used, is the expression of sorrow and tears, but transformed by the alteration of a single note into the expression of consolation and joy. No. 3 expresses the happiness of the blessed; and No. 4, which by means of a threefold superposition, results in the framework of an augmented fifth, announces the awakening of the dead at the terrifying call of the angelic trumpets of which St. Paul speaks in one of his epistles to the Corinthians. It being impossible to give anything more than a brief *résumé* of *Mors et Vita*, it may be said generally of the music that it indicates a distinct and decided tendency towards what is popularly known as the "Music of the Future." The structure of the numbers is, in nearly every case, complex and polyphonous; and in only one instance, that of the unaccompanied eight-part chorus, "A Custodiâ," does Gounod yield to classic form. This being true of the requiem, it will be readily understood that in Part II. Gounod would not hesitate to cast in his lot with the "Absolute School." He attempts to picture the sleep of the dead, the trumpet of the last judgment, and the resurrection of the dead by a series of orchestral numbers. Following the bent of his fancy, he fills his score with the following detail:—Six horns, six trumpets, four trombones, two tubas, a bass drum, cymbals, and six harps. Part III. is chiefly remarkable for quiet writing, the Sanctus, one of the several numbers, deserving special praise. The help Mdme. Albani gave in the work cannot be too highly commended, not only in such numbers as the "Agnus Dei" and in an "offertorium" peculiarly adapted to her splendid talents, but also in the concerted music, the *prima donna* worked most assiduously. She had loyal support from Mdme. Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The choir did its work magnificently, and the band played evenly and well; while to Herr Richter, the conductor, every credit is due for a remarkably smooth rendering. The returns show a decrease of about £500 on the results of the corresponding *Redemption* day in 1882. Among those present were Lord and Lady Brooke, the Mayor of Birmingham, the Earl of Scarborough, the Earl and Countess of Denbigh, the Earl and Countess of Yarmouth, Lord and Lady Newport, the Countess of Jersey, Countess Grosvenor, the Marchioness of Hastings, Lord and Lady Norton, the Marchioness of Hertford, &c. In the evening a new cantata by Mr. T. Anderton opened the proceedings, followed by Mr. Prout's new symphony, directed by the composer. In the second part of the concert one of the principal novelties was a new violin concerto, written especially for this festival by Mr. A. C. Mackenzie, and played by Señor Sarasate. Mr. Joseph Maas also sang the aria from *Manon*, "Ah, depart, vision fair!" The programme also included the overture to *Zauberflote*, Liszt's Hungarian rhapsodie, and a charming song of Berlioz's, "Absence," for Mrs. Hutchinson.

On Thursday Herr Franz's revised version of Handel's oratorio *The Messiah* was given before a large audience. According to this revised score, this oratorio wears quite a different aspect. The orchestration is in places thinned down almost to attenuation, and the organ is employed in a totally different manner to the ordinary custom. As to the solo work, instead of hearing "He shall feed His flock" and "Come unto Him" given by contralto and soprano alternately, these arias were appropriated by one voice. "Thy rebuke," "Behold and see," and "Thou didst not leave" were given as usual by the tenor; but "The trumpet shall sound" has suffered considerably by the use of the sacrificial knife. To accommodate the introduction of the always discarded sequel, "For this corruptible shall put on incorruption," the beautiful aria has been mercilessly cut. With regard to the emendations and additions, very many admirers of this sublime work will prefer to have the old, old story told in the old familiar way. Mdme. Albani sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth" magnificently, and Miss Anna Williams was heard to advantage in "Rejoice greatly" and "He shall feed His flock." The little Mrs. Hutchinson had to do, "How beautiful are the feet," was well performed. Mr. Joseph Maas was splendid in the tenor music. Signor Foli gave the bass solos magnificently, and Herr Richter's conducting was perfect. The evening meeting had for one of its attractions Dvorák's "Spectre's Bride." This is a setting of the well-known story of the girl who, beguiled by the spectre of her lover, takes a midnight journey, and is only rescued from perdition at a supreme moment in answer to his own fervent intercessions. The cantata is intensely dramatic in form, and its treatment marks the strong individuality of the Bohemian musician. The second part of the concert opened with a selection from Wagner's *Tristan und Isolde*, magnificently played under Herr Richter's direction, and succeeding this came Dr. F. Bridge's setting of Mr. Gladstone's Latin version of Toplady's hymn, "Rock of ages cleft for me." This piece was followed by Mdme. Albani's song from *L'Allegro*, "Sweet Bird," the flute obbligato to which was given by Mr. Svendsen. It is hardly necessary to say that the favourite *prima donna* carried all before her in this beautiful song. In Siegmund's aria from Wagner's *Die Walküre*, Mr. Joseph Maas created great enthusiasm. His splendid stamina, even after the hard work of the day, enabled him to give with perfect ease the Wagnerian excerpt. The overture to *Leonora*, No. 3, finished a good day's work. The attendance at the *Messiah*, though good, shows a slight decrease on the previous festival, but the receipts, from an excess in the collection at the door, show an advance of upwards of £20. The sum taken on Thursday amounts to just over £2,400.

SIR THEODORE MARTIN ON MUSIC.

The Llangollen Musical Festival was held on Tuesday in a spacious marquee erected on the banks of the River Dee, and was attended by about 3,000 people, special trains being run from Liverpool and other large centres and from all parts of North Wales. The principal choirs of North Wales entered keenly into the contest. Major Cornwallis West, Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire, and Major S. K. Mainwaring, the Parliamentary candidates for West Denbighshire, presided at the morning meetings; and Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., occupied the chair at the evening sitting. Sir Theodore Martin, after expressing the deep interest he felt in every effort that is made to diffuse far and wide among the people the love of good music and the knowledge which enables them to appreciate it in its highest forms, said: The people of Great Britain and Ireland are, I am convinced, behind none of the nations of the Continent in the capacity to enjoy music, not only in the simplest forms of melody and song, but also in the more intricate combinations out of which the grand harmonies of Purcell, Bach, Handel, Glück, Beethoven, Wagner, and others are compounded. Of late years the cultivation of music has made immense strides among us, and this is but the natural development of the sentiment and sympathies of a people whose musical records, even of a remote time, are rich in melodies unsurpassed for their power of expressing aptly, and with requisite beauty and force, the emotions of love, pity, grief, loyalty, and patriotism, as these have been clothed with words by the often nameless poets to whom we owe our ballads and those old songs which Wordsworth has fitly called "The precious music of the heart." On Welsh ground I need not call attention to the beautiful airs, the impassioned marches, the songs, mirthful and pathetic, which are woven into the very life of the Welsh people. Who, again, has not had his heart stirred by the melodies of Ireland in the collections of Dr. Petrie and his predecessors, and more especially by such of them as have been linked to noble words by Moore, Davies, Ferguson, Walsh, Lover, and others. England is rich both in melody and concerted song. Her part in music has always stood high, and one native name—that of Purcell—will always shine pre-eminent among all his great compeers, both foreign and domestic. In my native country of Scotland have not her sons been, as it were, "cradled in poetry," not by wrong but by song—their earliest slumbers rocked by lullabies and soothed by melodies which for depth of tenderness, passion, and pathos are unrivalled? All true music is based on melody, and melody is the bird-song of the heart, the flower of deeply-stirred emotion. The people that finds its voice in such melodies as England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland have produced can never be otherwise than well fitted to follow music up into its higher regions; thus, in Milton's phrase,

> Untwisting all the chains that tie
> The hidden soul of harmony.

Let it not be forgotten that it was in Britain and Ireland that the genius of Handel was recognised and developed, and it was our native voices, too, on which he leant with confidence to send home his music to men's hearts. Let us remember that from this country came almost the first substantial recognition of the great Beethoven, and in more recent time of Weber and Mendelssohn. And now where do the masters of the modern schools—Schubert, Meyerbeer, Wagner, Schumann, Chopin, Liszt, Verdi, Gounod—find a warmer recognition than in these islands? And in years recent and present England has been putting forth the strength of her native genius—Sterndale Bennett, Barnett, Macfarren, Arthur Sullivan, Mackenzie, Stanford, and many others still with us, who will in future days become "dear sons of memory, great heirs of fame." It is no trivial sign that such concerted works as are included in our programme should have been grappled with and mastered by small local choirs, or that songs for which considerable cultivation of voice and no inconsiderable power of expression are essential should have been selected and presented to us with so much success. But, then, it must be true music, and music with a meaning in it, and not music used for the mere display of voice or the dexterous manipulation of the piano or other instruments. Expression is what gives to music its paramount charm. It was this power which in recent times placed Mario and Grisi in the foremost rank of singers, and which in our own days is conspicuous in Sims Reeves, Santley, Albani, and others who will present themselves readily to your minds. It is this power, in short, which leaves a "store of images and precious thoughts which shall not die and cannot be destroyed." To attain some measure of this power is within the reach of all who will steadfastly and earnestly keep in view as their guiding light that the highest aim and the crowning charm of music is expression. The prize of £30 for the chief choral competition at the festival, "O great is the depth," from Mendelssohn's *St. Paul*, was taken by the Oswestry Philharmonic Choir.

FUNERAL REFORM.

The Archbishop of York has sent the following letter on funeral reform to the Secretary of the Church of England Funeral and Mourning Reform Association:—

"*Bishopthorpe, York, Aug.* 18.

"My dear Mr. Lawrence,—You ask me for a new expression of my wishes and suggestions for the work of funeral reform. Its efforts to discourage the use of plumes and scarves have been successful in many cases in getting rid of those somewhat grotesque and costly emblems of grief. The recommendation of a perishable coffin simply placed in the ground so as to promote the rapid return of earth to earth is not only suitable to Christian feeling but it is a matter of justice towards the living. To discourage all drinking, treating, and feasting at such a solemn time is also most desirable. Upon these things it may be said that the survivors are led to spend money from the idea that it is customary to spend it, and that they would not be niggardly in their grief. Our association tries to form a public opinion that would show that they were not niggardly in abridging useless expense, which interfered with the simple expression of Christian sorrow.

"There is a manifest improvement in funerals now.

"I venture to make the following suggestions for the further promotion of our work. 1. Those who wish to do honour to the dead and who can spare something might make a gift to some institution that would benefit the living, while they refused to be lavish in respect of the coffin, the funeral ceremonial, and the mourning apparel. 2. While the use of a few flowers is in all respects simple and natural, the sight of a bier heaped up with the costly and perishable treasures of Covent-garden is not pleasing to the mind of our association. 3. While we bring down the funerals of all to a moderate standard of cost, we may well urge boards of guardians to improve as far as possible the mode in which paupers are buried.

"I give you these suggestions for what they are worth. "I am, ever yours truly,

"W. Ebor."

On the same subject the Bishop of Oxford has written:—"I am anxious to express my concurrence in any effort to promote simplicity and reverence in the burial of Christian people. It has been my endeavour, in administering from time to time the rite of consecration of burial grounds, to impress on all concerned in it the solemn thought and duties which are, or ought to be, connected with the interment of those who are fallen asleep in Christ."

The Dean of Chichester has written:—"In no respect, perhaps, does the tyranny of established custom make itself more severely felt than in respect of certain funeral practices—of which it seems to be the only design (I am sure it is the only effect) to make death hideous and expensive, as well as terrible."

CANON F. C. COOK ON THE REVISED EDITION OF THE OLD TESTAMENT.

We have much pleasure in laying before our readers the following remarks on the Revised Version of the Old Testament, by the Rev. F. C. Cook, Canon of Exeter, and editor of the *Speaker's Commentary*. We print to-day the first portion of his observations, reserving the remainder for next week:—

"I received a copy of the Revised Version of the Bible from the Delegates of the University Presses on the day of its publication. I had not intended to occupy myself with this work, feeling quite sure that at my advanced age it would be impossible for me to work out thoroughly the points to which I should attach special importance.

"But when I looked through the volumes, I was struck by certain points which presented themselves even upon a cursory perusal. Above all, I could not resist the impulse to ascertain the one point which is certainly of paramount importance, viz. whether the Revision would conduce to the establishment of sacred Truth, or, on the other hand, supply new weapons to the assailants of Revelation.

"One general result at once made itself apparent, one indeed which came out more distinctly in the course of my further investigations.

"There are evidently two conflicting parties in the revising body, the one holding fast the fundamental truths recognised by the Church, the other disposed to adopt or to countenance so-called liberal views, or, in other words, rationalistic innovations. These two tendencies are conspicuous in the renderings of the Text and of the Margin. Upon the whole, the former renderings have the characteristics of the old Church party; the latter, on the contrary, in passages that are decisive in their bearings on Christian doctrine, have been evidently adopted as representing the views of the opposite party.

"This assertion is confirmed by one striking fact. At a late conference of Unitarians held in London some of the leading members stated that the marginal renderings are entitled to the preference; this of course might be understood to refer merely to the scholarship: but it certainly must be referred to a point of infinitely higher importance in the minds of those who made and those who listened to the statement, viz. the bearings of the text on the one hand, and of the marginal notes on the other, upon points which are disputed between Churchmen and Unitarians.

"I resolved at once to examine texts which distinctly assert doctrinal views.

"Here, however, I must observe, that by far the great majority of such passages depend principally, if not exclusively, upon the exegesis. They are comparatively few in which a simple change of rendering, not accompanied by a commentary, would materially affect the doctrine. After examination, I ascertained what I shall attempt to prove, that *in the text* the translation previously accepted by the Church, I may say in all ages, has generally been retained, whereas *in the margin* a different and antagonistic interpretation is systematically adopted.

"I will take texts which refer to the Advent of our Lord, to His Divine nature, to His work upon earth, and especially to the final work by which the redemption of mankind was accomplished.

"(1.) Take, first, the very special case of Genesis xlix. 10. We have in the text, 'The sceptre shall not depart from Judah, nor the ruler's staff from between his feet, until Shiloh come, and unto him shall the obedience of the people be.' In this passage the only point with which I am concerned is the name 'Shiloh,' which in the text the Revisers very properly leave as the name of a Person. Its meaning of course would be a matter for commentators to examine.

"Now turn to the margin: in it we read 'or, *till he come to Shiloh having the obedience of the people*; or, as read by the Septuagint, *until that which is his shall come*, &c.; another ancient rendering is *till it come whose it is*.'

"In this marginal note the preference is evidently assigned to the first alternative, one which completely excludes the idea of any reference to the Person of Christ. This would be sufficient, were it an isolated case, to insure the rejection of the marginal note by a Christian Church, and that for the following reasons:—

"*a*. This prophecy is the only one in the Pentateuch which could be materially affected by a change of rendering.

"*b*. It is a central text, a prophecy delivered on a most solemn occasion, and determining the tribe or family among the descendants of Israel to which the Messiah would belong—a point to which special importance is attached in the New Testament; see Hebrews vii. 14.

"*c*. It is a text with regard to which no difference as to the personal application previously existed: both Jews and Christians, from the earliest time up to the present century, were agreed that it designates the Person of Christ. Thus Rosenmüller, who himself defends the modern innovation, says, 'Ad Messiam quem orbi conciliaturam tranquillitatem omnemque felicitatem semper sperarunt Hebræi, nomen *Shiloh* retulerunt veteres interpretes raro om-

sensu, quamvis de propria illius significatione inter se dissenserint.'—*Scholia in Genesim*, p. 702.

"There has been indeed up to the present time a difference of opinion as to the proper meaning of the word as represented on the one hand in the last part of the marginal note, and on the other hand by the translation of Vogue, a Hebrew, who, in his edition of the Pentateuch published in 1860, renders the two last Hebrew lines :—

"Jusqu'à l'avénement *du Pacifique*
Auquel obéiront les peuples."

But there was no difference at all as to the question, whether a Person is designated, or whether that Person is the Christ.

"I must insist upon the fact that in no Church of Christendom is a translation of the Bible adopted for public reading in which the people are taught, or allowed to entertain a doubt, that the word Shiloh can possibly indicate any but the Messiah; so that if our Church adopted the Revised Version, together with this marginal note, it would stand absolutely alone.*

"(2.) I now turn to the consideration of a passage which on the one hand is admitted to touch the doctrine of the Divinity of Christ, and on the other hand is adopted formally and authoritatively in the New Testament: see Hebrews i. 8. The Authorised Version of Ps. xlv. 6 has *Thy throne, O God, is for ever and ever;* so, too, read the text of the Revised Version; but in the margin we find 'or *Thy throne is the throne of God.*'

"Now with regard to this difference there is no doubt that the rendering of the text is literal and exact, as I have shown in my note on the passage in the *Speaker's Commentary*. The reader will of course observe the flat contradiction of the New Testament, and the deliberate effacement of a great doctrinal truth; and, I must add, that while all ancient versions are unanimous, no modern translation adopted by any Church in Christendom suggests or tolerates the innovation.

"(3.) I must, in the next place, refer to the marginal note on Isaiah vii. 14; for the 'virgin,' it proposes the 'maiden.' Now that maiden and virgin are synonyms in exact English is evident, but it is equally evident that when the one word is substituted for the other, it is intended as a correction. This note is therefore in formal antagonism to the statement of St. Matthew, as rendered in the Revised Version of the New Testament, and of course as accepted by *all* Christian authorities.

"(4.) I pass on now to the twenty-second Psalm, verse 16: *They pierced my hands and my feet.* So stands the text of the Revised Version, in accordance with our Authorised Version. The prophetic character of the whole passage is not questioned by Christians: it is in fact recognised distinctly by St. John. The reader may look at my critical note in the *Commentary* above cited, in which the alternative renderings are considered. But now turn to the marginal note of the Revised Version, 'so the "Sept." "Vulg." and "Syr." [that is, all the best ancient versions]; according to other ancient versions, "*they bound.*" The Hebrew text as pointed reads, "like a lion."' Of course this marginal note implies an absence of any reference to the suffering of Christ.

"(5.) On referring to the translation of Isaiah liii., in v. 8, the text of the Revised Version has, in accordance with the Authorised Version, '*was he stricken,*' but the margin has, 'or, *to whom the stroke* was due.' The change here proposed is important as affecting a grammatical and at the same time a theological question, viz. whether the Hebrew word rendered in the text 'he' refers to an individual or not. In the following verse the margin points out that 'in his death,' should be rendered 'deaths.'"

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. A. W. Chapman, to Curacy of Hampstead Parish Church.

Rev. H. Clifford, Curate of Tewkesbury Abbey, to be Minor Canon in Worcester Cathedral.

Rev. E. G. Copleston, to Rectory of Whichford, Shipston-on Stour. Patrons, the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. W. Eustace, to Vicarage of Little Compton, near Moreton-in-the-Marsh. Patrons, the Dean and Canons of Christ Church, Oxford.

Rev. R. D. Harries, Vicar of Harby, Notts, to Vicarage of Beeston, Nottingham. Patron, the Duke of Devonshire.

Rev. F. Hart, Curate of St. Andrew's Nottingham, to Vicarage of Long Clawson, Leicestershire.

Rev. E. Jones, late Curate of Newcastle, Emlyn, to Rectory of Meline, Pembroke. Patron, Sir Marteine O. M. Lloyd.

Rev. T. Jones, Curate of Llanllwch, Carmarthen, to Vicarage of Llanycefn, Pembrokeshire. Patrons, Mr. Charles Edward Gregg Philipps and Mrs. Mary Philippa Philips.

Rev. C. W. H. Kenrick, Vicar of St. George's, Tilehurst, to Perpetual Curacy and Titular Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Reading. Patron, Canon N. T. Garry, Vicar of St. Mary's, Reading.

Rev. H. J. Longsdon, Rector of Keighley, to Rural Deanery of the Southern Division of the Deanery of Craven. Patron, the Bishop of Ripon.

Rev. E. L. Mairett, Vicar of Lesbury, Northumberland, to Rectory of Welbury, Northallerton, Patron, the Lord Chancellor.

Rev. H. B. Southwell, Domestic Chaplain to, and Theological Tutor for, the Bishop of Durham, to be Principal of Lichfield Theological College.

Rev. E. S. Tiddeman, Vicar of Childerditch, Essex, to Rectory of West Hanningfield. Patron, the Bishop of St. Albans.

Rev. S. W. W. Wilkin, Curate of St. John's, Moulsham, to be Curate-in-Charge of Groombridge, Withyham, Tunbridge Wells.

Rev. H. M. Williams, Vicar of Llanddensant, to Curacy of Gwynfe, Carmarthen, during vacancy.

Rev. W. G. Williams, Curate of Eglwys Oen Duw, Brecon, to Perpetual Curacy of Gwenddwr, Brecon. Patron, Sir Joseph Russell Bailey.

The announcement made last week of the appointment of the Rev. H. L. Mallory, Curate, to the Rectory of Mobberley, is, we are informed, inaccurate.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF CHESTER.—Rev. Joseph Clare Trampleasure, to Dodleston.

LICENCE TO CURACY BY THE BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S.—Rev. William Gordon Williams, to Crickadarn, Brecon.

* I have not discussed the question as to the possibility of the alternative rendering; the reader will find it fully argued by the Bishop of Winchester, in the 1st volume of the *Speaker's Commentary*. It is sufficient for my purpose to call attention to the absolutely novel character of the rendering so suggested. Rabbi Lipman, a late Rabbinical writer, is said by Rosenmüller l. c. first to have proposed and defended the interpretation now adopted by Rationalists, and admitted even by such a writer as F. Delitsch, who nevertheless says, that "die Weissagung hat in Christo das Ziel ihrer Erfüllung."

OBITUARY.

Aug. 15, at the Victoria Hotel, Broadstairs, the Rev. Arthur Bolleau Rivett-Carnac, aged 41.

Aug. 17, at 27, St. Mark's-villas, West Hackney, the Rev. Charles Bernard Gibson, aged 77.

Aug. 18, at Lynton, the Rev. John Henry Clayton, M.A., sometime Rector of Farnborough, and Vicar of Milland, aged 76.

Aug. 18, at the Rectory, the Rev. Fortescue Richard Purvis, Rector of Whitsbury, aged 57.

Aug. 21, at Great Cheverel Rectory, the Rev. Edward Gunner, aged 64.

Aug. 24, the Rev. E. R. Colby, M.A., at 6, Lintaine-grove, Lillie-road, aged 52.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Archbishop of York is leaving home for rest, and up to the 26th of September business of importance should be referred to the Archdeacon or to the Rural Dean.

Archdeacon Farrar will leave England early in the ensuing month for America, where it is believed he purposes staying for about two months.

A painted memorial window has just been placed in the east end of the new aisle of the parish church of Chipping Ongar, Essex, in memory of the late Rev. E. Fisher, who was for thirty years rector of the parish. The window, which represents the Transfiguration, was presented by the Rev. F. Fisher, vicar of Fulham, a son of the late rector.

Sir Walter Burrell, M.P., Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons, last week laid the foundation-stone of St. Saviour's, a new church which is to provide accommodation for residents in the northern part of Brighton. The building is intended to seat 700 persons. The Rev. A. A. Farnall is vicar-designate.

Archdeacon Barnes has lately reopened the parish church of Pyworthy, near Holsworthy, Devon, an Early English structure, which had been restored under the direction of Mr. R. M. Fulford. The cost of the work has been £1,200, towards which the Prince of Wales, who owns a little property in the parish, gave £50. The rector (the Rev. T. W. Tagert), besides undertaking the chancel, was a liberal contributor to the general fund, and Miss Vowler was also a munificent benefactor.

While driving in the neighbourhood of Trefnant, the Dean of St. Asaph and Mrs. Bonner were yesterday week thrown from their carriage, owing to their horses taking fright at a tricycle. The very rev. gentleman was badly bruised, and Mrs. Bonnor, besides sustaining other hurts, had her collar-bone broken. The coachman was kicked by both horses, and sustained grave internal injuries.

The Rev. W. R. Trench, vicar of All Saints', Notting-hill, lately submitted to his congregation a scheme for making the church free and open. By its trust-deed the churchwardens are empowered to raise £1,216 7s. per annum for pew-rents for the incumbent's stipend (in addition to fees), and as a matter of fact £500 or £600 a year has been derived from this source. Mr. Trench has, however, asked his people whether they would subscribe to a vicar's stipend fund of £400 a year net, or of a less sum and Easter offerings, and for that purpose £223 16s. was promised. On the 12th of July a voting paper was placed in the hands of the congregation attending the six services, and they declared by 945 to 433 in favour of a free church instead of a rented one. A further vote by papers delivered at the houses of the seatholders was taken on the 12th ult., with the following result:—For a free church, 769; for a rented church, 234; while of 48 seatholders outside the parish 28 declared for a rented church.

The Rev. Edward Cecil Coney, M.A., of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who succeeds the Bishop of Brisbane as vicar of St. John's, Holborn, has been a curate of the parish for as many as eleven years past. Before going to St. John's he was for some years the indefatigable and deeply revered vicar of Highbridge, Somersetshire. He was ordained deacon in 1861, and in the following year priest, by the Bishop of Bath and Wells.

At Bowerchalke, Salisbury, on Sunday last special thanksgivings were offered to Almighty God for the appointment of the new Bishop of the diocese. At the early celebration a form of thanksgiving was said immediately before the Benediction, and at evensong a solemn *Te Deum* was sung (before the sermon) as an act of praise, the choir facing east. This was followed by the *Veni Creator*, which was sung kneeling before the altar. Much gratitude is felt for the appointment of Canon Wordsworth.

Owing to the gradual increase of the population of Walmer, it is proposed to erect a new parish church there. Earl Granville, who is one of the promoters, is taking great interest in the matter, and he has been appointed to a place on the committee charged with carrying out the proposal.

The Right Rev. Ashton Oxenden, who for some five or six years held the Bishopric of Montreal, and was Metropolitan of Canada, has now been compelled to resign the incumbency of St. Stephen's, Canterbury, together with the rural deanery, through ill health. The Bishop, who is also well known by his literary work, will leave Canterbury in October, and to mark the close of his incumbency a valedictory gathering of parishioners was held at the Rectory.

Dr. Webber, the newly-appointed Bishop of Brisbane, purposes leaving England next Saturday to enter upon his episcopal duties. A farewell service will be held in the Church of St. John's, Red Lion-square, Holborn, on Thursday evening, and a celebration of the Holy Communion will take place on the following morning.

The Rev. W. J. Copeland, M.A., rector of Farnham, Bishop's Stortford, died on Thursday last. Deceased was born in 1805. He was a scholar and fellow of Trinity College, Oxford, and was long the intimate friend of Cardinal Newman, an edition of whose *Parochial Sermons* he edited. Mr. Copeland also translated, with notes, Chrysostom's *Homilies on the Epistle to the Ephesians*. The parish church of Farnham was beautifully restored under Mr. Copeland's directions, and he also took great interest in the work of church restoration generally throughout his rural deanery. It is understood that he has left a fine library of theological works and works relating to the great Greek and Latin writers.

Up to Saturday the sum of £39,241 17s. 3d. had been subscribed towards the fund for the proposed new Bishopric of Wakefield. In addition to this the Bishoprics Act of 1878 assigns £300 a year to the see, or about £10,000 if capitalised. In all £90,000 is required, and there is thus a very large deficiency to make up, for which strenuous efforts are being made. Some handsome subscriptions have lately been made, including £5,000 from Mr. E. B. Balme and £1,000 each from Viscount Cranbrook, the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Fitzwilliam, Colonel Charlesworth, Mr. E. Green, M.P., Mr. Percy Tew, Mr. Tew, Mr. Simpson, Mr. T. K. Sanderson, Mr. F. S. Powell, Mr. E. B. Balme, Mrs. Brooke, Mr. J. H. Brooke, Mr. T. Brooke, Mr. W. Brooke, and Mrs. Hague. A ladies' committee has been formed for the diocese, and Lady Lowther has given £100.

At Upchurch (Kent) two stacks of hop-poles which had been seized by direction of the vicar, the Rev. B. St. John Tyrwhitt, under a warrant of distress for the tithe rent-charge on the hop-gardens occupied by Mr. P. Manwaring, were sold by auction on Monday. The amount of the tithe sought to be recovered was £33 odd, and the hop-poles were knocked down to Mr. James Stedman, of Upchurch, who bought them for Mr. Manwaring, for £37. The auctioneer was received in a very unfriendly manner. Two or three persons suggested throwing him into an adjacent pond; but he got away without any rough usage; thus being more fortunate than he was whilst conducting a similar sale in an adjoining parish two days previously, where he was pelted with rotten eggs. Subsequently an enthusiastic and largely attended indignation meeting was held, when a resolution was passed protesting against the extraordinary tithe.

The Marquis of Hartington, speaking at a church bazaar at Ilkley on Wednesday, said there might have been times when the Church of England had displayed some apathy and fallen somewhat behind the highest conception of her duties. But now, stimulated by the healthy competition of other Churches and the energetic spirit of her leaders, there could be no doubt as to the value of the work she was doing in supplying in crowded cities and secluded parishes, if not the only influences, at any rate one of the most powerful influences, which connected daily toil and drudgery with a higher life.

On Sunday last the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, attended by the Rev. G. Glendinning Nash, M.A., vicar of Christ Church, Woburn-square, consecrated, under the commission of the Bishop of London, the new church of Christ Church, Eggischorn, Switzerland. The church, which has been vested in the Colonial and Continental Church Society, has been built on one of the loftiest of the church sites in Europe, it being 7,200ft. above the sea, and is mainly intended for the English and American visitors at the Mountain Hotel, the nearest village, Fiesch, being nearly 4,000ft. below. After the prayer of consecration, the Bishop preached an impressive sermon from the word "Ephphatha" in the Gospel for the day. The offertory was for the Colonial and Continental Church Society, which has on its staff nearly 300 Continental chaplains, in addition to the large number of clergy and catechists who minister chiefly to poor emigrants in British colonies. The Bishop, who is staying at Belalp, also preached at the evening service.

On Sunday morning the Rev. Robert Linklater, M.A., about whose appointment there has been considerable contention and even personal violence, was formally inducted into the Vicarage of Holy Trinity, Stroud-green. The congregation numbered nearly 3,000, many being unable to find sitting accommodation. After the usual formalities—the reading of the Bishop's mandate, the handing over of the key, and the tolling of the bell—the Venerable J. A. Hessey, D.C.L. (Archdeacon of Middlesex), who officiated, gave a few words of exhortation and advice to all, more especially to those whom he described as prejudiced against the new vicar. Their new vicar, he said, had been recommended to the Crown and presented to the living, not from any favouritism, but from what was known of his good work in the dioceses of York, Bath and Wells, London, and Winchester. The Bishop of London had accepted him as a duly qualified clerk and had accepted him for the spiritual oversight of that parish. Now, the vicar was theirs and they were his, and the speaker commended him to their prayers and consideration. And if there be any adversaries or opponents for a time, if with the Psalmist (civ. 3) he said, "They compassed me about with hatred and fought against me without a cause," yet would he in his prayers and actions endeavour to win them. It was not for him to mention in detail anything that had been said in disparagement of their vicar, as all that had been before the Bishop of London, but one thing he must refer to—viz., that some had said that Mr. Linklater would be likely to lead them towards the Church of Rome. And why? Because he had been associated with the blessed work among the dock labourers of London, and with that holy man the Rev. Charles Lowder. Well, he was so associated; but they had all read the record of the last days of that holy man, and knew how faithful he had been to his holy trust. He would tell that congregation (although in Mr. Linklater's presence) that one of his latest acts was receiving into the Church of England a priest of the Church of Rome, who humbly renounced his error of doctrine. He might also tell them how their new vicar had laboured among the sturdy sailors of Portsmouth, many of whom he touched with his earnest pleadings and brought them to God. At Portsmouth, as in London, he was misunderstood for a time; but he asked the help of God and the help of his people in prayer to make all things clear and harmonious. That was a noble church and a vast congregation; much good had been done there, and much might be accomplished with a united and earnest pastor and people. The Archdeacon concluded with an appeal for clearing off a debt of £1,000 upon the building.

One of the Honorary Canons of Canterbury Cathedral has received the following important letter from a gentleman at the Papal Court:—"I have been intending to write to you for some time to tell you that I have at length discovered the Canterbury stone (sought for at Rome by Dean Stanley), of which you were good enough to send me the measurement. I found it, with a number of relics, in the sacristy of a church at Siena on my way here (Lucerne) from Rome a month ago. The stone itself is of a brownish colour, and only 1 1-3rd of an inch square; probably a portion may have been once cut off and taken away as a relic. On the edge is the incised inscription of which I send you a rubbing, and I shall be glad if you can throw any light upon what it refers to. There is a small hole in the stone, through which is drawn a bit of narrow parchment, and it is in the following writing, which the archivist of the State papers at Siena had some difficulty in deciphering, but which he pronounced to be in characters of the 12th century—'De lapide super quem sanguis beati Thomæ Cantuariensis effusus est.' ('From the stone on which was shed the blood of the blessed Thomas of Canterbury.') Not being an antiquary I was unable to decipher the incised inscription." "J. O. W.," writing from Magdalen College, Oxford, with reference to the above alleged discovery, says: "The small piece of stone, described as 'the Canterbury stone sought for at Rome by Dean Stanley' and found in the sacristy of a church at Siena, proves to be a medicine stamp, the letters inscribed on the four narrow edges of the stone being inscribed backwards, so as to be legible only when reversed, either by pressure upon a waxen or other soft surface, or by having the incised letters filled with ink and printed off upon paper. The letters read thus reversed are :—

SEVERIS TE(conjoined) FAII ANICETVM ▼
STACTCJA·R
SEVERIS TE(conjoined) A
D·MARCI SPODIACM

The letters are excellent Roman capitals. In the first and third sides the T and E are conjoined, the downstroke of the T also forming the main stroke of the E."

The Archbishop of York has just concluded a long correspondence with the Free and Open Church Association of Manchester, in which he repeats his denial that certain churches in the city of York are to be destroyed. His Grace blames the association for travelling out of its proper function in busying itself with the building or removal of churches. He points to the danger so often incurred of strangers usurping in large towns the seats which belong to the parishioners. Regarding the proposed removal of churches in London, his Grace says:—"On a ground like this the council congratulates itself that it interfered with some success in preventing a movement for consolidating City churches. They must know as well as I do that the existence of empty but well-endowed churches, whose incumbents had followed their flocks into the suburbs, was a constant scandal, severely discussed both by friend and foe. In common with the council, I regret that it has been at any time necessary to remove an interesting London church; but the moral and spiritual wants of London have made some who are zealous for the preservation of churches concur in a wise scheme for the removal of them and their endowments. Nothing was said in my letter to suggest your remark that a non-parishioner should be allowed to use a valuable space in a parish church. I only said that if it were found that a church were not wanted, that fact would not be altered by the importation of non-parishioners. But you yourself must be aware that the weak side of the position of your society is that it does not point out how the parishioners can be protected in cases where a church erected for the use of the poor has been through the exertions of some attractive preacher given up almost entirely to non-parishioners. Much has been done in this diocese, as elsewhere, to make the church accommodation available to all the parishioners, and I have no doubt that more will still be done. To me the fair and cordial manner in which the clergy and laity of York have welcomed this plan for strengthening the Church, and have assisted already in the formation of three schemes towards the general object, notwithstanding various efforts to obscure the facts, is a matter for great thankfulness and for personal gratitude towards all those who have aided in the work."

The Bishop of Chichester has sent the following pastoral to his Archdeacons and Rural Deans :—

"*Palace, Chichester, Aug.* 22, 1885.

"The question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of England will, beyond all doubt, be brought before the next Parliament, and probably on some early occasion. The advanced Liberal party has taken up this question as an election cry; and the more moderate members of that party, so far as I have observed, for the most part speak hesitatingly in support of the National Church.

"The programme of the Liberationists means nothing less than total subversion. They are bent upon root-and-branch work. The small measure of mercy shown to the Church in Ireland will be denied to us. Our endowments are to be confiscated, the incomes of all Bishops and clergy to end with their lives, the Church, so far as the law of the State is concerned, to have no corporate existence after disestablishment, all ancient churches to be vested in a parochial board, with power of sale at a fair valuation.

"Now these measures of spoliation can only be effected by the voice of Parliament; in fact, by the House of Commons, chosen henceforward by the votes of two millions hitherto unenfranchised. Among these are the agricultural labourers. We all rejoice that this latter class has now obtained the franchise, which they are far better qualified to exercise than many who have long enjoyed it. But it is of the greatest moment that these new electors should understand what disestablishment and disendowment really mean; what results would be brought about thereby in country towns and yet more in villages; what is the truth about the endowments of the Church; how the clergy are paid; what tithes are, how applied now, and how they would be dealt with in case of disendowment; what are the duties of the clergy; how they are fulfilled now, and how they would be fulfilled under conditions such as the Liberationists have in view.

"It is idle to say that the future electors are indifferent and care for none of these things. I will not believe this of the rural or urban population of Sussex, nor is it the opinion of the Liberationists. Why, millions of tracts are scattered abroad by their agents, and find their way where least suspected. The walls of our streets are placarded with their manifestoes. If nothing is done to contradict these statements they are sure to be more or less believed. There is a great disposition in people to accept as true what they see in print, and what is stated confidently in speeches.

"It will not do to sit still in comfortable indolence while the enemy is sapping our walls and thundering at our gates. The net is spread, and in our sight; see that it be spread in vain, and be warned!

"It may be pleaded in defence of inactivity that your parishes are at peace; that you are on good terms with your neighbours of whatever persuasion; that you deem it unwise to stir questions which may provoke strife and ill-will.

"But it is to be remembered that these questions are stirred everywhere (though perhaps the clergy

and quiet loyal Churchpeople know it not), only the voice of truth is not heard. Everything is said against the Church, nothing on its behalf. What must be the end of such supineness?

"I do not advise political sermons; but when Dissenting pulpits with one accord attack our constitution in Church and State, the clergy are bound to be faithful in upholding it, and warning their people what their loss would be if it were overthrown. In many parishes such arguments would come home to the hearers.

"And further, the clergy are bound, with the help of well-affected laymen, to influence the public opinion of their parishes, to set before them refutation of the falsehoods so widely circulated, and enable them to give a reason for their attachment to the Church of their fathers. In fact, thet question of disestablishment and disendowment concerns the laity even more than the clergy; it is they who will suffer if their resident pastors are violently ousted; if the ministrations of religion are given in scanty measure or wholly withheld; if they lose the friends and helpers of the poor and afflicted—the fathers as well as teachers of their parishes.

"The Church Defence Institution in St. Stephen's-chambers, No. 9, Bridge-street, Westminster, supplies tracts and leaflets for distribution, some adapted for general use, and others for more educated people. Their whole list is at the command of any clergyman applying, and the terms on which their publications will be sent are stated.

"It is, in my opinion, desirable that as Rural Dean you should, at some suitable and not distant time, convene a meeting of the clergy and of the lay members of the Diocesan Conference resident in your deanery, and lay before them my letter or the substance of it. It might be convenient in certain cases to combine two rural deaneries for such meeting, but this, as well as other details, I leave with entire confidence to your discretion."

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

The proceedings in connection with the visit of the British Archæological Association to Brighton and Sussex began on Monday week at the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, where the officers of the Association were received by the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Reeves) and several members of the Town Council. Sir James A. Picton, F.S.A., delivered an inaugural address, in the absence of the Duke of Norfolk, the President of the Association. He said that the common subject which bound them together was the study of archæology. On a recent occasion, when a number of their members were gathered in a tour of inspection of some of the antiquities of France, one of the visitors, hearing so often the phrase used, inquired very pertinently, "What is archæology?" The reply to this question brought under review the whole scope of their inquiries and discussions. In brief, archæology might be defined as that study which connected the past with the present by its visible monuments. It was distinguished from written history, which was the record of human actions and motives. Ancient architecture had been defined as history in brick and stone, but this was only one department of archæology, which embraced in addition works of art of every description on which the human mind and hands had been employed. The human mind was the same under all circumstances, but presented itself in its results in an endless variety of aspects. The province of archæology was to discover, arrange, and classify these phenomena, and connect them with the written records of ages gone by. Beyond these records, where they failed entirely, the Cimmerian darkness was illuminated by the researches of the archæologist, who took up the relics of the long-buried past, and, by the inductive process of arrangement, classification, and comparison, presented inferences as to the condition and progress of humanity in prehistoric times, not less certain, and in many respects more trustworthy, than the written records of history. They had in this country a rich mine of antiquarian wealth to explore, although they could not pretend to vie with the splendours of ancient Egyptian architecture, or the colossal grandeur of the remains of Babylon, Nineveh, and Persepolis, or the perfection of Grecian art in the time of Pericles and Phidias. But as regarded the elucidation of history, and the transition from the old to the new, the series of visible objects within reach possessed an interest which far transcended any which could be derived from foreign sources. Sir James then proceeded to call attention to objects of archæological interest in Sussex. He spoke at considerable length on the following heads:—Ancient Sussex, the siege of Anderida, Anglo-Saxon names in the county, Sussex attacked by the Danes, the Battle of Senlac, Sussex divided by the Normans, the Battle of Lewes, the Sussex churches, ancient Sussex towns, Sussex ironworks, and Sussex saltworks. Some of the most striking events in our history, he said, had taken place within the borders of Sussex. Although it could not be said that the country was pre-eminent as a field for antiquarian research, still there was much that would well repay inquiry. It was almost a purely English county, with little or nothing of foreign admixture, and had been the birthplace of many eminent Englishmen. Harold, the last of our Saxon kings, was probably born at Bosham; John Selden, the great lawyer; Fletcher, the dramatist; Collins and Shelley, two of our most renowned poets; and Mantell, the geologist, first drew breath in Sussex; and it was connected by their residence with Gibbon, the historian, Archbishop Leighton, Gilbert White, the naturalist, and Huskisson, the statesman. Its breezy downs were a health-inspiring resort. Its pleasant shores had offered such attractions as to create the largest and most renowned watering-places in the kingdom, and to render Brighton almost a suburb of London. He hoped that the present visit of the British Archæological Association would enable the members to increase the stores of their antiquarian knowledge and to leave some pleasant memories behind. Mr. F. E. Sawyer, F.S.A., followed with a short paper on "Old Brighton." The party then proceeded to the old parish church, Brighton, where Archdeacon Hannah described the history and architecture of the building. As soon as this had been done the party repaired to the borough museum in Church-street, where Mr. Henry Willat, F.G.S., gave a description of the collection of ceramic ware lent by him to the museum; while Mr. B. Lomax (the curator) described the local antiquities. In the evening the opening dinner took place at the Grand Hotel.

On Tuesday the Association made their first excursion into West Sussex, Chichester being the district to which their attention was directed. Over one hundred members and friends took part in the excursion. The party left Brighton by special train as early as half-past eight, and upon arrival at the ancient city immediately repaired to the museum, where they were received by the Bishop of Chichester, the Dean, and Archdeacon Walker. Here Mr. C. R. Smith, F.S.A., described some of the Roman remains within the building, and a move was then made to the excavations made for the association outside the city walls, in the grounds of the Dean and Chapter. The foundations of the walls were minutely described by Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Hill, the consulting architect to the Dean and Chapter, and while a number of visitors were in the trench an interesting discovery was made. Mr. Loftus Brock, one of the secretaries of the association, ascertained that the well-known red Roman mortar made from powdered bricks was used in the construction of the wall up to about a yard above the foundation work. This feature was noticed upon the outside of one of the bastions, and the results of the excavations exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine. The terrace-walks upon the inside of the wall in the deanery and palace grounds were traversed again, and the interior of the palace was next inspected. Leaving the palace the visitors entered the Cathedral by the west door and spent nearly a couple of hours in the grand old building, while Mr. Hill, who conducted the party, entered into details with regard to the architecture of the mother church and to the dates of the many tombs which it contains. After luncheon a drive was taken to Boxgrove by the road through Stretting (the Stratone of Domesday) for the Priory remains. Mr. C. Lynam delivered an original and interesting paper within the Priory Church of Boxgrove, which adjoins the remains, dealing at length with the many additions and alterations made to the original building, and speaking in high praise of its architectural features. Quitting the Priory Church, a further drive was taken to Goodwood Park by the invitation of the Duke of Richmond, and the whole of the lower suite of apartments were inspected. Dr. Samuel Birch, F.S.A., commented upon the well-known Roman inscribed stone which was removed from Chichester to the grounds of the mansion, and is now to be seen in splendid preservation beneath a protecting frame of glass. At the close of the address carriages were again taken to Chichester, and the special train thence to Brighton. A very largely attended meeting was held at the Royal Pavilion in the evening, when Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., read a paper on the Peculiarity of Sussex Churches.

On Wednesday the Association made their second excursion from Brighton into West Sussex, Sompting, Broadwater, Cissbury, Findon, Clapham, West Tarring, and Salvington being visited. The party left Brighton by train shortly before 9. At Sompting the fine old church was visited, and its features described by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A. Broadwater, near Worthing, was next visited, and the church there inspected. The famous encampment at Cissbury was the next object of interest which occupied the attention of the members, Mr. Walter Myers, F.S.A., and Mr. Ernest Willett, F.S.A., furnishing some interesting information relative to this spot. After a drive to Findon luncheon was partaken of, and the church gone through. West Tarring and Salvington, where Selden was born, were next inspected, under the guidance of Mr. Brock, and the party then made their way to Worthing and took train to Brighton. After the return to Brighton a meeting was held at the Royal Pavilion, at which Archdeacon Hannah, Vicar of Brighton, read an instructive paper on the church of St. Nicholas and its ancient font, with illustrations from other fonts of similar antiquity. The old Norman porch was minutely described, after which the Archdeacon compared the St. Nicholas font with the Norman fonts at Lincoln Cathedral, East Meon, Winchester, St. Mary Bourne, near Andover, and Southampton, the sculptures of which, he said, were all symbolical, whereas at Brighton the sacramental and legendary were combined. They were all witnesses to beliefs which had many elements in common, and they all deserved and would reward most careful attention both as bearing witness to influential forms of ancient faith and as illustrating one distinct and remarkable stage of the early development of art in England. At the close of his paper the Archdeacon was warmly thanked. Dr. Samuel Birch, F.S.A., then followed with a paper on "Coins of the Ancient British Period."

On Thursday the excursion was to the valley of the Adur, the river that enters the sea at Shoreham, and the name of which, as pointed out on Monday by Sir James Picton, is one of the traces left in the county by the invading Cimri who dispossessed the original inhabitants. The first place visited was New Shoreham Church, a very fine example of Norman architecture, of imposing dimensions, and thence the party went to Old Shoreham Church, which is of still earlier date, and overlooks the river, almost opposite to Lancing College; and thence to Bramber, to see the Castle, of which the almost sole relic is a portion of wall, a fragment of a square tower, at the south end. There is reason to believe that the site was occupied successively by British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman lords; but the Castle belonged to the last period, and reached its best state under the hands of William de Braose, who received the barony from the Conqueror. The village of Bramber was one of the corrupt boroughs disfranchised by the earlier Reform Act, and is the scene of an often-quoted anecdote of the late William Wilberforce, who, travelling through Sussex, asked the name of the place, and on being told exclaimed in surprise, "Why that is the place I am member for." From Bramber the party went on to Steyning, thence to Edburton and to Poynings, at the foot of the South Downs, and to Pyecombe, returning to Brighton by way of the London road. In the evening at the Pavilion, Mr. W. Birch offered for discussion some notes on some Anglo-Saxon charters of the seventh and eighth centuries relating to Sussex, and Mr. T. Morgan read a paper on Wolstanbury, Ditchling, and Hollingbury camps, the chain of earthwork encampments around Brighton.

The Association on Friday week made a pleasant excursion to Arundel, Bignor, and Amberley. Arundel was reached a few minutes before ten o'clock, when carriages were in readiness to convey the members to the castle, where they were received by the Duke of Norfolk's steward, Mr. Mostyn. The ancient keep, which is in fair preservation, commanded special attention, as did also the barbican tower, which is always a point of great interest to visitors. The famous Fitzalan Church was next visited. The parish church of St. Nicholas was afterwards explored, and the task of describing the building was undertaken by Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A. It is a spacious cruciform church, adjoining the collegiate chapel. The grand Roman Catholic Cathedral, dedicated to St. Philip Neri, was next visited. The party afterwards drove to Amberley, going over the castle ruins under the guidance of Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A.; and then an inspection was made of the old parish church, which contains a Norman arch and moulding of rare pattern. The Rev. E. G. A. Clarkson entertained the members at tea. A special train took the party back to Brighton at about six o'clock. In the evening the Mayor and Mayoress of Brighton (Mr. Alderman Reeves and Mrs. Reeves) held a *conversazione* at the Royal Pavilion, to which about 1,500 guests, including the members of various learned societies in Sussex and leading county officials, with the principal townsmen of Brighton, were invited to meet the members of the association.

The excursion of the members of the Association on Saturday was confined to the immediate vicinity of Brighton. The parish church was first explored, and afterwards the village of Patcham and Wolstonbury Camp. The members then proceeded to Hollingbury Copse, the residence of Mr. J. O. Halliwell Phillips, in order to make an inspection of the valuable and unique collection of works and relics connected with Shakespeare which Mr. Phillips has collected. After quitting Hollingbury Copse, the ancient British encampment on Hollingbury-hill became the subject of investigation, Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. T. Morgan volunteering some descriptive information. In the evening the final meeting of the Congress was held at the Royal Pavilion, when Sir James Picton presided. The papers submitted were full of interest. This being the closing meeting of the Congress, thanks were cordially voted to the various gentlemen who have contributed papers and other information during the week. At the invitation of the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, the members of the Association on Sunday morning attended Divine service at the parish church, at which also the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Reeves) and the Corporation were present. A special sermon was preached by the Archdeacon. Although the business of the Congress practically closed on Saturday, two extra days were arranged. On Monday a visit was paid to Lewes Castle and Museum and other parts of East Sussex, and on Tuesday that part of the county near North and Crawley was explored.

The Cambrian Archæological Association has been holding its fortieth annual meeting this week, the opening meeting having been held at Newport, Monmouth, on Monday night, under the presidency of Lord Tredegar. The society confined its inquiries to the Principality. Beginning on Tuesday on the northern side of the county, the first excursion was made to various localities between Newport and Chepstow—Magor Church, Sudbrook Chapel, and ancient camps near New Passage, and so along the Caldecot level to Chepstow. On Wednesday, Caerleon Castle, which is close to Newport, and where some interesting relics were examined, was the first resting-place, and thence the journey was continued to Usk, and then to Raglan, to examine the far-famed castles which give their names to the places mentioned. Thursday was occupied in visits to Monmouth and Tintern. Yesterday Caerphilly Castle was visited. Some interesting papers on local antiquities were read at the evening meetings, which were held at the Museum and Townhall.

PARIS FASHIONS.

Writing on the subject of Paris Fashions, a correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—

"It requires to be an adept to discover any signs of quakerism in the fashion that prevails just now. That it exists, however, is a fact. It manifests itself in the absence of flounces and all superabundant draperies, in the hats trimmed only with bows of ribbon, as well as in the taste for jersey bodices, berets, and nightcaps. Yet, when one of these 'simple' dresses, *sans* flounces or furbelows, *sans* decoration or design, assumes a tint of brilliant scarlet, ideas get confused and words seem meaningless. The poppy of the field has a restricted number of petals and its heart is in mourning; it is a bold flaunting blossom nevertheless. The fine ladies who inaugurated these scarlet costumes at Deauville are not of those who wish to hide their light under a bushel; the red silk double skirt and full bodice, the red straw hat and ribbons, the red silk gloves and sunshade, visible right across the course, making patches of brilliance against the blue, yellow, and green of the landscape. Far more expensive and a hundred-fold more complicated toilettes appear as the modest violet by their side.

"Perhaps the most really simple of all the toilettes to be seen by the seaside are the flannel yachting costumes, white or blue, trimmed with a small amount of white braid, simple in colour as well as material. It is their *crânerie* that lifts them from the dull level of simplicity—the becoming affectation of male seafaring attire, so well rendered by the usual purveyor, Mr. Redfern. The Lake of Geneva has its yachts and its regattas as well as the fashionable haunts on the Channel, and, as a matter of course, its yachting costumes. Bright Evian was alive with them while the yachts were matching their skill on the blue waters of the lake. Here blue and white were predominant, not scarlet and crimson, as in Normandy. One noble lady, owner of the *Roumania*, appeared in a black costume, picked out with silver, and with silver anchors embroidered here and there; a silver and white ribbon round her black sailor hat.

"The jersey—blue, crimson, or grey—is worn as the complement of thin, rough, striped woollens, and also with Pompadour silks and delains, of various half tints and combinations. These, I think, may be reckoned as the simplest costumes of all. The elastic bodice may be decorated with braid or have a pleated silk chemisette, and yet preserve throughout its homely look, and the only decorative parts of the skirt are the flowers and bouquets with which it is strewn. Of course the skirt is made without flounces, now full and gathered to the waist, upon a plain foundation, now pleated and looped up at the side over a kilted underskirt; or again double, the upper one looped back at the side, window-curtain fashion, and the edges plainly hemmed or turned up beneath a piece of ribbon. Gathered skirts require six breadths of foulard or mousseline de laine. The front one only is slightly gored, the rest are plain. When pleated the quantity is somewhat increased, according to the depth of pleats. Three breadths of broad woollen are usually sufficient for a gathered skirt, and four for a closely pleated one. Foundation skirts do not generally measure any more than two yards and a half round; a narrow front breadth and two side breadths slightly gored and one plain breadth behind. Two steel springs—the lower one half a yard long and the upper one an inch or two less—are let in behind beneath a small horsehair cushion.

"Fashion does not by any means confine itself to gathers and pleats equally distributed all the way round. Sometimes the front breadth is mounted almost plain. It all depends on the taste of the wearer. As I have before had occasion to remark, skirts should be fitted upon the person they are intended for or upon a stand accurately measured; and if one arrangement does not suit, let another be substituted for it. *La mode*, in this matter, must be a secondary consideration altogether, for no excuse of fashion can be entertained with regard to an unbecoming skirt.

"Instead of draping upperskirts or tunics (cut as long as the underskirt) they are left open on one side and the point is rounded off. In this case they are generally trimmed round the edge; foulard and muslin, canvas and mousseline de laine being edged with lace—put on almost plain—or bands of ribbon, and thicker woollens with applications of braiding in scrolls (ready-made for the purpose), unless stitched up with the machine—a simple method much in favour. Yak lace is used indiscriminately for silk, cotton, or woollen. I have seen some pretty white surah gowns cut up into zones by the insertion of broak yak, without tunic or drapery, the silk and lace being mounted on a gored underskirt; the bodice and sleeves are also made of horizontal bands of silk and lace, and round the waist is twisted a soft silk scarf—delicate absinthe or pale moss green for *blondes*, scarlet or crimson for *brunes*. This is a round bodice, without basques, gathered in at the throat and the waist—one of many patronised by fashion.

"There is no end to the modification made with regard to bodices, they are more fanciful in their different arrangements by far than the skirts. One of the latest innovations is to cut it like a cuirass—close-fitting and from two to three inches longer than the waist, and to gather the upper skirt, tunic, or skirt proper, as the case may be, on to the edge. One gown of this kind has a foundation skirt of blue silk, trimmed with scarlet, and an upper skirt of cream-white canvas gathered to the edge of a cuirass bodice made of canvas lined with silk. The upper skirt, very wide, and with the back breadths gathered more closely than the front, is caught up in folds behind to the waist, the two edges falling together in a *coquille*, very effective, and concealing the division. A broad band of poppy-coloured velvet is laid on the edge of the canvas skirt and also around the throat and cuffs—if one can give this name to the end of sleeves that terminate at the elbow, as most of them do now-a-days.

Another gown, made with a bodice somewhat similar, is composed of pale blue surah and woollen of the same colour, brocaded with biscuit hued silk. The under-skirt is of the latter material mounted in flat pleats all the way round; the upper one, in surah, open on the left side and rounded off towards the front and back, is gathered to the edge of the cuirass (also in surah), and has biscuit-coloured yak lace turned back over it. As for the bodice, it is double-breasted and fastened by two rows of large fancy buttons, below a full chemisette of the lace. A band of sapphire-blue velvet encircles the throat, and the gauntlet cuffs on the elbow sleeves are of the same material. Of course, long gloves have to be worn with those sleeves on all occasions.

"Other ladies have long points back and front, or a point in front and a little jockey basque at the back; they are considered applicable to all kinds of skirts—gathered, pleated, or what not. Others, again, are of the Figaro pattern, worn in muslin, crape, or surah chemisettes, cut somewhat longer than the waist, very full, and turned underneath so as to form a *bouillonné* below the jacket, which would be of velvet, cashmere, sicilienne, or some such firm opaque fabric. The Figaro jacket has a double row of buttons, but only the top ones are fastened, and it is generally cut rather low in the neck, so as to leave a small portion of the chemisette exhibited, besides the ribbon necklet tied at the side. It need not match the rest of the gown; is, indeed, generally a contrast to it in colour and material. A Vandyck-brown velvet jacket may thus be combined with a pleated skirt of biscuit-coloured faille and white crape chemisette, while below the *bouillonné* formed by the latter a handsome brown and gold scarf, striped like the body of a wasp, is folded—the ends tied and falling down behind."

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and the Royal family and the members of the household attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday. The Dean of Windsor officiated. The Queen's dinner party included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, Prince Louis of Battenberg, the Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor and Mrs. Davidson, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and Commander May, Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert. Captain Sim and Lieutenant Walker, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, were presented to Her Majesty in the evening.

On Monday morning the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, the children of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, and

the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse, and attended by Lady Waterpark, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, the Hon. Frederica Fitzroy, Colonel the Hon. H. Byng, Captain Bigge, the Hon. A. Yorke, Dr. Reid, and Herr Müther, left Osborne for Scotland. The Royal party reached Balmoral at half-past three o'clock, and as this was the first time that the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg visited the Highlands since their marriage, the tenants and servants on the estates of Balmoral and Abergeldie assembled in large numbers. At the principal entrance to Balmoral a pretty floral arch had been erected, on one side of which were outlined in lichen upon a ground of heather-bloom the words "Welcome to Balmoral," while on the other side was the well-known salutation in Gaelic "Cead mille failthe." When the carriage containing the Queen and the Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg drove up, hearty cheers were raised by the assemblage at the gates, and Her Majesty's pipers played in front of the carriage up to the main porch of the Castle. In the evening a huge bonfire was lit on the summit of Craig Gowan, and a torchlight procession afterwards took place from that spot to the front of the Castle, were several reels were danced by the gillies and others, and before the festivities ended Dr. Profeit called on the tenants and servants to pledge the health of the Prince and Princess of Battenberg, to which a most enthusiastic response was accorded.

The Queen is expected to reside in Scotland till about the middle of November, when the Court will return to Windsor Castle.

The Prince of Wales is paying the visit to Norway and Sweden which was arranged many years ago, but circumstances have caused the trip to be several times postponed. The Prince will be the guest of King Oscar for three weeks. All kinds of preparations have been made in order to ensure a successful hunt. The Prince will proceed to Copenhagen at the end of his expedition.

The Princess of Wales, with two of her daughters, arrived at Gmünden on Friday, the 21st inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Queen has been pleased to confer the honour of a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon the Right Hon. Michael Morris, of Spiddal, county Galway, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, and upon Mr. James Porter Corry, M.P., of Dunraven, Belfast.

Sir Henry Holland, Bart., M.P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has been appointed Vice President of the Committee of the Council on Education.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught and suite left Charing-cross Station by special train at 4.10 on Thursday afternoon for Port Victoria, where they embarked on the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, *en route* for the Baltic. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the station by Mr. Myles Fenton, the general manager of the South-Eastern Railway.

Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., on Monday laid the memorial-stone of a Primitive Methodist chapel at Matlock. The ceremony, he said, was interesting as giving evidence of the great work being carried on by the various religious bodies of the country. Though of late years much had been done to improve the moral and spiritual welfare of all classes, a great deal remained to be accomplished, and he thought it was mainly to the vigorous efforts of ministers of the Gospel that we must look for refining the morals of the multitude.

Sir H. A. Hunt has just published, as sole arbitrator, his award of the compensation payable by the Commissioners of Sewers to the Trustees of the Stock Exchange for 880 superficial feet of vacant land in Old Broad-street, required for widening that thoroughfare. The site is leasehold for an unexpired term of about 76 years, the ground-rent agreed to be apportioned on the land taken being £460. The arbitration was conducted by surveyors only, without counsel; Colonel Haywood, the City engineer, and Mr. E. N. Clifton appearing for the Commissioners of Sewers, and Mr. N. S. Joseph and Mr. E. Farmer for the Stock Exchange trustees. The amount awarded to the trustees for their leasehold interest in the site is £31,273, or about £35 10s. per square foot.

A demonstration took place in Hyde-park on Saturday afternoon in support of the movement for the protection of girls. Separate contingents, each with bands and banners, marched from various districts of London, these including the Church Army in full regalia, the Women's Trade Union, the National Repeal Association, Women's Suffrage Association, Young Men's Christian Association, and London Trades Associations. Deputations from Edinburgh, Leeds, Sheffield, Kettering, Bristol, and other towns joined in the central procession, which started from the Thames Embankment, and banners draped in black were carried. Eleven platforms were erected in the park by the promoters of the movement, but in addition to these there were independent platforms for the friends of the Socialist League and Social Democratic Federation. Sir W. M'Arthur, M.P., Mr. Broadhurst, M.P., and Mr. Michael Davitt were among the speakers. The following are the resolutions passed by the meeting:—"1. That the people of London hereby express their shame and indignation at the prevalence of criminal vice in their midst." "2. That this meeting pledges itself to assist and stimulate the public authorities in the vigorous enforcement of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and to support any strengthening of the law which may be found necessary for the protection of young girls." "3. That it is the duty of all good citizens to face resolutely the evils, social and moral, in which these crimes against girls have their root, in order that their extirpation may be secured."

An extraordinary case of longevity has occurred at Kingham, a small village in Oxfordshire, where the death is announced at the age of 106 years, of Sarah Nash, the widow of one Charles Nash, a gardener. Until within the last two years she has been able to attend to her domestic duties, and might be seen in her accustomed place in the church on Sunday. She retained the faculties of sight and hearing in a wonderful manner, being able only a few years ago to read without the aid of glasses. She had no faith in doctors, having once stated that at the age of sixteen she had small-pox, and then remembered to have had a bottle of medicine, but afterwards she married and brought up a family of eleven children, and never had a doctor until recently. Her remedy in any ailment was a little herb tea. By her death quite a link with the past is lost, for she allowed the vagaries of fashion to interfere but little with her style of dress, more especially in the matter of bonnets. Several of her children are living, among them being a daughter seventy-six years of age.

On Saturday morning Sir John Heron-Maxwell, of Springkell, Ecclefechan, died in an omnibus on his way from Victoria Station towards the Strand. He was third son of the late Sir John, and was born in 1808. He succeeded as sixth Baronet on the death of his brother in 1844. He was educated at the Royal Naval College, and in 1821 entered the Navy, from which he retired with the rank of Commander in 1864. He unsuccessfully contested Greenwich, in the Conservative interest, in 1859, and again in 1865. He married, in 1833, Caroline, sixth daughter of the late Hon. Montgomery Stewart. He had issue four sons and five daughters. His eldest son, John Robert Heron, who now succeeds as seventh Baronet, was born in 1836, and was formerly a Captain in the 15th Hussars. He married, in 1866, Caroline, third daughter of Mr. Howard Brooke, of Castle Howard, Wicklow. The late Sir John was well known for the interest he took in the Scottish charities of the metropolis; and Carlyle, who was born on the Maxwell estate at Ecclefechan, bore testimony to his disinterested and impartial kindness.

Mr. J. S. Wood, secretary of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, writes:—"The memorial to be raised as a tribute to the memory of the late Sir Moses Montefiore in connection with the Chelsea Hospital for Women has been approved by the leaders of the Jewish community and other influential persons and encouraged by contributions given or promised. The reasons which have induced the Board of Management to undertake the memorial are: 1. That there is no similar hospital where poor Jewish women suffering from the distressing diseases peculiar to the sex can secure privacy in companionship with their co-religionists, have supplied to them kosher food prepared in kosher utensils, and be able to observe the cherished rites of their faith. It is impossible to over-estimate their appreciation of these privileges. 2. That the late Sir Moses Montefiore was one of the first governors of the hospital, and that no more honoured name could be associated with a first effort to make a proper provision for poor and suffering Jewesses. This object may be attained for £1,500—£500 to name a Montefiore ward, and £1,000 to endow and name a Montefiore bed. Jews and Christians alike are asked to subscribe to this fund as an 'In Memoriam' offering to the memory of the late patriarchal philanthropist, and those who are kind enough to do so will have the power to recommend the patients for the Montefiore ward. Cheques, payable to Mr. James Debac, treasurer, and crossed 'London and County Bank,' or postal orders or notes payable at General Post Office, and also crossed, will be promptly acknowledged."

The reports of the police superintendents of the various metropolitan divisions to the Chief Commissioner of Metropolitan Police for the past year, just issued, contain many interesting statements as to the improvement of London in their respective districts. Mr. Superintendent Thomson, of the E or Holborn Division, says:—"The gradual extinction of the low neighbourhoods is going on, and London now commences to assume the appearance of Paris towards the close of the last Empire. In the division many changes are proceeding. The Gray's-inn-road has been opened up into a broad thoroughfare, well kept and planted with trees; the new street from the west to the east is now in progress; a wretched haunt at the back of Russell-square, hitherto known as Little Coram-street, intersected with courts and alleys, has been demolished, and a beautiful Peabody-building erected; Gower-street and vicinity have been materially improved, and many private demolitions and constructions are proceeding. Yet there are several localities, at King's-cross, Judd-street, the Colonnade, Guildford-street, Fullwood's-rents, Holborn, and others, the removal of which I earnestly trust may soon be effected, and with their removal the source also of much filth, depravity, suffering, and crime. . . . The neighbourhood of Parker and Macklin streets at the north end of Drury-lane, and in which there are several registered common lodging-houses, frequented by the lowest class of prostitutes and tramps, is under the consideration of the local authority for the parish of St. Giles, and steps are being taken for the purchase and demolition of these houses, with a view of raising on the site extensive blocks similar to the Peabody-buildings at the south end of Drury-lane. The presence of cholera in Europe and its threatened approach have during the past summer caused uneasiness to the responsible sanitary officials, and due precautionary measures were taken. Never within my experience, now extending over many years, have I known Covent-garden so clean." Mr. Superintendent J. H. Dunlop, C or St. James's Division, remarks:—"On the site of Newport-market, notorious for everything bad and disreputable, have been erected two splendid blocks of buildings for the accommodation of the working classes, one by a private speculation, and called Newport-dwellings, and the other by the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, called Sandringham-buildings, a suite of erections of handsome elevation, with no appearance whatever of model buildings, having large shops on the ground floor, with the upper portion allotted in suites of two, three, and four rooms. There is every possible accommodation and sanitary appliance." In these buildings, the superintendent adds, he has sixty-seven police families, occupying 193 rooms. Mr. Superintendent T. Arnold, of the H or Whitechapel Division, says:—"There has been a decrease in the number of persons arrested, but this may be in some measure accounted for by a large number of houses which were thickly inhabited by persons of a low class having been demolished for sanitary improvements and railway works extension. Large blocks of model dwellings are now in the course of erection upon some of the sites."

On Saturday morning the yacht *Kalafish*, belonging to London, was run down in the Sound of Mull by the steamer *Alhicore*, bound from Glasgow to Gothenburg, and out of seven persons on board—namely, the owner and his wife, and a crew of five men—only two were saved.

San Francisco papers report the death lately in that city, in the most wretched state of destitution, of a well-known character, Johnny Skae, who seven years ago was estimated to be worth ten millions of dollars. He was employed at Virginia city as an operator in the California Telegraph Company when the four Bonanza kings, Flood, O'Brien, Mackay, and Fair, were developing their operations connected with the silver mines in California and Virginia city. They communicated with each other in cipher. Skae discovered the key to this cipher, and became aware long in advance of everyone else of the marvels which were to astonish the public. All the money he could command or borrow he invested in shares of the two mines; and when the allotment was finally settled, and public excitement had somewhat cooled, it was found that the telegraph operator was worth three million dollars. But he was not content, and speculated largely in much less safe investments, so that when the commercial crash came soon afterwards it quite ruined him. He disappeared from view altogether until about a year ago, when a policeman in San Francisco found him lying on the street at night hopelessly drunk. The man who some years before was worth ten millions of dollars, upon being searched was found to possess only a few small coins.

On Saturday the twenty-eighth report, that for the year 1884, of Colonel Inglis, the inspector appointed to visit the certified reformatory and industrial schools of Great Britain, was published in the form of a Blue-book, addressed to the Secretary of State and presented to Parliament. All such schools in Great Britain were visited once at least in the year by Colonel Inglis or Mr. Rogers. The total number under inspection is 219—namely, 61 reformatory schools (two of them training ships), nine truant and 13 day industrial schools. The total number of juveniles under sentence of detention in reformatory and industrial schools at the close of 1884 was 25,744, of whom 20,846 were boys, and 4,898 girls, which number is more by 407 than in the previous year, an increase of 1·6, which is almost accounted for by the annual increase of population. Besides the numbers in the reformatory and industrial schools, there were at the same date 2,445 children in day industrial schools. During the year there were 6,316 admissions to the various establishments—5,280 boys, and 1,036 girls. The numbers of children under detention in reformatories, which schools all owe their existence to voluntary and independent efforts, have increased from 3,276 in 1859 to 6,360 last year, and the cost has increased in the same period from £72,893 to £125,583. It will be seen that the average cost has fallen from about £22 to about £19 a head. To make up this sum of £125,583 the Treasury paid £85,528, the parents of the detained children £6,168, the rates contributed £24,917, and the balance came from subscriptions and legacies. In industrial schools which are partly supported and managed by the School Board, the numbers have increased from 2,462 in 1866, maintained at a cost of £58,701, nearly £24 a head, to £19,483 in 1884, maintained at a cost of £362,614, or over £18 a head. To this sum the Treasury contributed £183,458, parents £17,955, rates £39,466, School Boards £78,193, and the rest was provided by subscriptions. Colonel Inglis points out the necessity of investing managers with a legal right of guardianship for a certain time after discharge, where the parents are vicious or immoral, especially in the case of girls. The general results continue to be satisfactory. To take the case of reformatories alone, the number of juveniles discharged in the three years 1881-4 was 4,904, of whom 112 had died, leaving 4,792 to be reported on. Of the 3,960 boys, 3,126 or 79 per cent. were doing well, 94 or 2 per cent. were doubtful, 556 or 14 per cent. had been convicted, the rest are unaccounted for. Of the 832 girls, 602 or 72 per cent. were doing well, 73 or 9 per cent. were doubtful, 46 or 6 per cent. had been convicted, and the rest are unknown.

Sir E. Y. W. Henderson's report on the work of the police of the metropolis for 1884 has lately been issued as a Parliamentary paper. It gives some interesting information:—The authorised strength of the force on December 21, 1884, was 21 superintendents, 637 inspectors, 1,067 sergeants, and 11,151 constables; total 12,880. During the year forty-six miles of new streets and squares were handed over to police protection. Available for service in the metropolis, exclusive of Royal dockyard and military stations, public departments, and private firms, the number was 21 superintendents, 590 inspectors, 902 sergeants, and 10,027 constables. 3,022 persons were arrested for assaults, more or less serious, on police officers during the year; on two occasions firearms were used. The officers showed great courage, and were severely wounded, but not fatally. The assailants have been captured and sentenced to penal servitude for life. 17,203 persons were charged as drunk and disorderly, being a decrease of 2,284 cases over the previous year. Simple drunkenness increased from 7,058 in 1883 to 7,934 in 1884, while disorderly characters decreased from 4,881 in 1883 to 4,473 in 1884. Practically there is no striking alteration in the number of cases of drunkenness and disorder which come under the notice of the police. The average proportion per 1,000 of the estimated population of persons apprehended for drunkenness and disorderly conduct from 1860 to 1870 was 5·576. From 1870 to 1880 it increased to 7·156, and the average for the past five years has been 5·491. The proportion was 5·264 in 1883, and 4·883 in 1884. In the number of serious offences there was a decrease of 1,513. Larcenies, including those to the amount of £5 in a dwelling, decreased 2,045; but burglaries increased 56, from 331 in 1883 to 367 in 1884; the convictions increased from 93 to 98; and housebreakings increased 158, from 932 to 1,090: the convictions increased from 58 to 84. Property reported to be stolen was valued at £108,406, a decrease on the previous year of £7,923; of the whole reported loss £21,737 was recovered, leaving the net loss £86,669. This loss was distributed amongst the following offences; Burglaries, £2,129; housebreakings, £10,660: larcenies by servants and lodgers, £10,694; other larcenies, £36,284; embezzlements and frauds, £19,138; other offences, £7,764. Precisely one-half of the offences of burglary and housebreaking were effected through doors and windows left open or insecure, and 1,157 houses with no person in charge were entered and robbed. The number found open by the police was 27,984, being 1,658 more than in 1883. Of the total amount of property stolen burglaries were responsible for 3·2 per cent.; housebreakings, 10·4 per cent.: larcenies, 56·1 per cent.; embezzlements and frauds, 20·1 per cent.; other offences, 10·2 per cent. 14,478 children under ten years of age and 3,938 adults were reported as lost or missing; 8,485 children and 821 adults were found by the police. The remainder returned home or were found by their friends, except seventy-four adults, who committed suicide. The remaining 121 adults and eight children have never been traced. 105 bodies of persons found dead and unknown were photographed, but fifty-four were not identified. In the number of fatal accidents in the streets which came under police notice there was an increase from 106 in 1883 to 127 in 1884, and according to the more comprehensive returns of the Registrar-General from 222 in 1883 to 265 in 1884. The number of persons injured in the streets rose from 3,532 to 3,952. A large proportion of the sufferers are not the foot passengers in the streets, but persons riding or driving. Proceedings were taken against 965 persons for furious riding or driving; 883 were convicted and 85 discharged. 391 of these persons so convicted were drivers of hackney carriages. 16,283 stray dogs were seized; 1,693 were claimed, the rest were sent to the Dogs' Home or otherwise disposed of. In the Lost Property Branch of the Public Carriage Department as many as 20,667 articles were deposited, and of these 11,248 were restored to the owners, who paid awards amounting in the whole to £2,036 3s. 4d. The remaining property was either restored to the finders or sold as unclaimed. Among the most notable deposits were "bag of jewellery £750," "diamond tiara £850," and valuable dressing cases containing jewellery, &c.; also a pocket-book with £75 in bank-notes. The following are a few of the rewards which have been paid to drivers for depositing property: Two £10, one £15, one £20, one £28, and one £35. It is worthy of remark that only a little more than half the property found in public carriages and deposited with the police is claimed by the owners, although every publicity is given by advertisement in the daily papers and notices to hotels, lodging-houses, &c. A curious return is made of the ages of the drivers and conductors of street vehicles, from which it appears that there are two over eighty years of age, 117 over seventy years of age, and 792 over sixty years of age, out of the total of 24,263. Out of this total 31 were convicted during the year for abuse, and 63 for cruelty.

The *Novoe Vremya*, which has been publishing a series of articles on the palaces of Russia, gives the following interesting account of the Winter Palace:—"The Winter Palace, although constructed by the Empress Elizabeth, was not completed until Peter III. ascended the throne, and the square in front of it was still covered with the shops and huts of the workmen. Heaps of stone, bricks, and rubbish obstructed the approaches to the palace. In order to clear the place, Baron Korff, who then filled the post of Chief of Police at St. Petersburg, proposed to the Emperor to give permission to the poorer inhabitants to carry away these unused materials. The plan pleased the Emperor, and orders were immediately given to carry it out. The Emperor witnessed from his windows the operation, which was completed by the evening. The Emperor, on installing himself in his new palace, occupied the part looking on to the square and the corner of the Millionnaia. This portion of the palace bore the name of the King of Prussia's apartments. The occupation of the palace was accompanied by no extraordinary ceremony. The rooms occupied by Peter had been decorated by the architect Tchevakinsky, a pulpil of Rastrelli, and the flooring and gilded cornices were brought from Italy. Peter's bedroom was in the extreme wing, and beside it was his library. Above the entrance door he caused a gallery to be constructed which he turned into his working cabinet, and furnished at a cost of more than 3,500 roubles. The Empress Catherine occupied the rooms afterwards known by the name of the Empress Marie Feodorovna. The day the Court occupied the Winter Palace (7th of April, 1762) was marked by the consecration of the palace church under the name of the Resurrection. Later on, in 1763, on the occasion of an ancient image of Christ being removed to the church, it was consecrated afresh by order of Catherine II. as that of the Saviour. The embellishment of the interior and the furnishing of the palace were continued under Peter, and only completed by Catherine. The total outlay up to the year 1768 was estimated at 2,622,020 roubles, or about £400,000. The principal director of the works in the interior was the celebrated amateur Jean Betzky. In 1767 the annexe of the palace destined to be the Hermitage was commenced, the architect Delamotte being entrusted with its execution. This building, oblong in shape, extended from the Millionnaia to the Quay. Four years later a second building was erected on a plan of the architect Felten. In 1780 several fresh wings were added, and the Empress ordered the architect Guaranghi to build a theatre, which was at the latest to be completed by August, 1784. The same architect erected the arch connecting the Hermitage with the theatre and with the part of the palace containing the Raphael galleries. In 1786 the marble gallery (containing the Hall of St. George and the Throne-room) was commenced, and in 1794 a superb throne was placed in the former. This throne was the masterpiece of the architect Starow."

CAUTION.—WATER FILTRATION.—The public are cautioned, before purchasing Filters, to see that what they buy are really water purifiers, and not mere strainers, which latter, although rendering water bright, do not remove the organic and mineral impurities In the instructions to the local boards of health by order of the Privy Council it has been distinctly stated that the old sponge filters are of no avail for purifying water. These filters are constantly advertised as a new patent, whereas the ONLY FILTERS, containing nothing but the purest ANIMAL CHARCOAL, are those supplied by the LONDON AND GENERAL WATER-PURIFYING COMPANY (Limited), 157, Strand (four doors from Somerset House), W.C.—Read "Water: its Impurities and Purification." Price 6d.

"laden with the scent of flowers,
And breath of odorous spring."

SPINNER'S TEA.—A company of merchants are now selling through Spinner & Co. the choicest teas that come from India and China in packets only. Prices 1s. 8d., 2s., 2s. 4d., and 2s. 8d. a pound. These are the perfection of teas, and will please the most fastidious.—Agents wanted in every town and village. For terms, apply to Spinner & Co., 60, Strand, London.—SPINNER & CO., London and Liverpool.

METROPOLITAN FREE HOSPITAL.—The aggregate number of patients relieved during the week ending Aug. 22 was—medical 893 surgical 405; total 1,298, of which 514 were new cases.

LATEST NEWS.

Rio de Janeiro, August 28.

The Liberal majority in the Chamber of Deputies having passed a vote of want of confidence in the Conservative Ministry, formed last week, Baron de Cotegipe, the Premier, has announced that Parliament will be dissolved.

Marseilles, August 28.

Last night four deaths from cholera occurred in the Pharo Hospital, and fifteen in addition took place in the town during yesterday.

Toulon, August 28.

Thirty-four deaths from cholera have been registered here in the last twenty-four hours.

Madrid, August 28.

The official cholera bulletin issued this morning reports 4,639 cases, and 1,435 deaths, in Spain yesterday.

Paris, August 28.

The *Intransigeant* to-day confirms the announcement of another public meeting, to be held to-morrow in the Winter Circus, upon the Olivier Pain affair.

An indignant protest issued on behalf of the Spanish colony in Paris against the annexations of Germany is published this morning. The action of Germany is described as usurpation and perfidy.

Intelligence has reached Oxford of the death of the Rev. Frederick Metcalfe, B.D., Fellow of Lincoln College, which occurred suddenly in Norway. The deceased gentleman was the author of several works recommending Norway and Iceland as a field of sport for Englishmen, and was himself an ardent fisherman and a good shot. For upwards of twenty-five years he was vicar of St. Michael's, which is in the gift of Lincoln College.

Reports are published in the *Akhbar* from Souakim that the Obdurman troops sent a deputation to Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, residing at Khartoum, asking for part of the treasure left by the Prophet; but Abdullah refused to comply with their request, saying that he required the treasure in order to continue the war against the infidels. Two days later, at Khartoum, a fight took place between the Baggara tribe, to which Abdullah belonged, and the inhabitants. Abdullah was killed, and the victorious Baggaras are now masters of Khartoum. The *Politische* has received corroboration of this news from Alexandria. Abdullah and the Emir of Berber with many adherents fell during a fight at Khartoum. Further intelligence, dated the 17th of August, states that the position of Osman Digma was daily becoming more precarious. A Cairo telegram says that the report in the London newspapers of the Dervish force at Dongola has been much exaggerated, but the Tumbul has retired to Akasheh with his followers, in five vessels. Major-General Grenfell has telegraphed that Tumbul has arrived at Akasheh, with five nuggers. The rebels occupy Argo Island. Our force at Akasheh consists of two companies of the West Kent Regiment, a battalion of blacks, and half a battalion and a battery of Egyptian troops. The native troops there have constructed fortifications for the defence of the place. A large deputation of several thousand Europeans proceeded through the streets of Alexandria on Thursday night to the Khedive, at the Raseltin Palace, to thank him for his constant determination to maintain his original promise to indemnify the sufferers by the events of July, 1882, and to congratulate him on the recent equitable settlement of this long-debated question. A committee, representing all the European residents, presented a suitable address in the palace. The grounds were filled with several thousand persons who had received indemnities. When the Khedive appeared on the grand staircase leading to the garden, he was received with most enthusiastic shouts of "Long live the Khedive." About 40,000 persons took part in the demonstration, of whom 6,000 were within the palace and grounds. Mr. Marriott has arrived at Alexandria by the Brindisi mail, and had an audience of the Khedive.

It was rumoured in Madrid on Thursday that the German Government had expressed its willingness to withdraw its protectorate from the Caroline Islands, but without acknowledging the rights of Spain over the archipelago. The rumour requires official confirmation. From Madrid comes the report, previously published in Rome, that the German Government has proposed that Italy should be asked to act as arbitrator, but that the Spanish Government does not feel inclined to submit the question to arbitration. Meanwhile the German Press is becoming nearly as irritated as the Spanish Press. The German Press believes that the French are doing all they can to fan the fire of Spanish rage. The *Börsen Courier* writes that "the party of the Don Quixotes, who would fain at once sally forth to do battle against Germany, is growing in Madrid, and in Paris these warriors are joined by a crowd of obsequious Sancho Panzas. In spite of the fact that the difference between Spain and Germany is likely to be settled pescefully, the Agence Havas continues to furnish the Paris Press with intelligence from Madrid, according to which Germany is threatened with the most terrible dangers unless she at once gives up the Caroline Islands." The *Börsen Zeitung* says:—"The French know very well what they are about in the matter, but the Spaniards really seem to have lost their heads in the most lamentable manner. . . . He who knew it not before can now perceive that in every difficulty which besets her Germany can rely on finding France on the side of her opponents."

The *Börsen Courier* (Berlin) publishes a telegram the origin of which is questioned, to the effect that Russia is doing all she can in Constantinople to thwart the mission of Sir H. D. Wolff. It says that "the offer of English alliance is crossed by a similar proposal from Russia, who tempts the Turks with the prospect of their occupying the Balkan passes, and recovering possession of the fortress of Kars, in the event of their proving pliant to her wishes. In the Turkish Ministry there are two opinions on the subject, neither of them as yet having gained the upper hand; but negotiations are still going on."

As the men employed in the erection of a new high level bridge which crosses the Barrow docks were preparing to leave work on Thursday night, the whole of the archways, about thirty yards long, without any warning, fell in, and James Lappin, aged seventy-two years, who was working on the top of the arches at the time, was crushed to death among the ruins.

CONSTITUTIONAL CANDIDATES WANTED.

The *Globe* publishes the following list of Seats at present unchallenged by the Conservatives:—

COUNTIES AND COUNTY DIVISIONS.

Cambridgeshire, N.	Northumberland, Tyneside
Cornwall, M. (St. Austell)	Staffordshire, S.E.
do. N. (Camborne)	Worcestershire, Mid
Derbyshire, N.E. (Eckington)	Wilts, N.
Devon, W. (Tavistock)	Yorks, Spen Valley
Durham, Jarrow	do. Sowerby
do. Chester-le-street	do. Batley
do. Brancepeth	Carmarthen, E.
do. Lanchester	Glamorgan, Rhondda
do. Bishop Auckland	do. Gower
do. Barnard Castle	do. Vale of Neath
Lancashire, Accrington	Caithness-shire
do. Darwen	Clackmannan and Kinross
do. Rossendale	Fifeshire, W.
do. Eccles	Forfarshire
do. Bootle	Lanark, Mid
Leicestershire, S.	Renfrewshire, E.
Lincolnshire, Gainsboro'	Roxburghshire
Monmouth, W.	Sutherlandshire
Northumberland, Wansbeck	

BOROUGH DIVISIONS.

Battersea	Leeds, S.	Edinburgh, Central
Bristol, N.	do. W.	do. E.
do. E.	Liverpool, Scotland	do. S.
West Ham, S.	Manchester, S.	Glasgow, Central
Finsbury, E.	Sheffield, Brightside	do. Bridgeton
Shoreditch, Hagrst.	Swansea District	do. Blackfriars
Birmingham, E.	Dumfries	do. College
do. W.		do. Camlachie
do. Edgbaston		

Boroughs.—Two Members Each.

No Conservative Candidates.

Derby	Norwich	Merthyr Tydvil
Leicester	Halifax	Dundee

Boroughs.—Two Members Each.

Having at present only one Conservative candidate.

Sunderland. | Northampton. | York.

Boroughs.—One Member Each.

Without Candidates.

Carlisle	Morpeth	Dumfries
Falmouth	Hanley	Elgin
Darlington	Tynemouth	Inverness
Stockton	Warwick	Falkirk
South Shields	Dewsbury	Perth
Hereford	Carmarthen	Hawick
Grimsby	Carnarvon	Stirling
Lincoln	Pembroke	Wick

Mr. W. Rowbottom, hon. sec. of the Oxford Conservative Registration Committee, desires to make known, as widely as may be, the present position of the undergraduate question, in order that those chiefly interested may decide upon some common course of action in establishing their right to vote in Parliamentary elections for the city of Oxford. The present position of affairs is that the Liberals have objected to both the Parliamentary and municipal votes of all undergraduates, and have based their objection to the Parliamentary vote on four counts drawn to cover every technical point of the several occupation franchises. The general sufficiency of the tenure of the rooms is thus raised. It now remains for the undergraduates to defend their privileges by concerted action at the Revision Court. A number of them have signified their intention of appearing in person to defend their claims; and it is suggested that these should be empowered to constitute a committee to carry a case to appeal.

The following series of agrarian outrages in Ireland have only just been communicated to the police:—On the night of the 18th inst., the tails of a large number of cattle, the property of a farmer named Timothy O'Connor, of Clashmillion, were cut off. The same night the entire stock of cattle of a farmer named Garrett Mill, at the same place, were treated in a similar manner. On the night of the 23rd, a disguised and armed party entered the house of Patrick Carroll, of Ballihaiska, and, being unable to find him, they left after firing some shots inside the house. Carroll was suspected of watching a farm, and also of serving writs on some tenants. On the same night an armed party visited the houses of William Leary, John Carroll, and William Carroll, of Garryhaniska, and cautioned them against paying rent. Shots were fired in each case, but no personal injury was sustained.

At Mullinavat, county Kilkenny, one of the old scenes of opposition to the law was reproduced on Thursday, and it is reported that nothing but the interference of the parish priest prevented bloodshed. Arrangements had been made to carry out a number of evictions on the properties of Colonel Tighe and Mr. Caulfield, but owing to the organised and determined resistance offered by the people, the officers of the law, although supported by a large force of constabulary, were unable to effect their object. Another attempt was made with the aid of 100 of the constabulary to carry out the evictions, but the chapel bell was kept ringing from an early hour in the morning, and a crowd of about 2,000 collected. Mr. Bodkin, the resident magistrate, requested the Rev. Mr. Neary to stop the bell, as it was being rung for an illegal purpose, but Mr. Neary declined to do so. Mr. Bodkin stated that he would have it stopped by force, but Mr. Neary, going into the chapel yard, said that those who stopped the bell would have to pass over his body. No attempt was made to follow up the threat, but stones were thrown at the police, who had to retire, leaving their work undone. The Riot Act was read, but Mr. Neary interfered and prevented any collision.

On Thursday evening a large and influential meeting of Strand ratepayers was held in the hall of the Board of Works, Tavistock-street, when resolutions were adopted denouncing the obstruction of the thoroughfare and interruption of business caused by the vendors of indecent publications, and calling on the Home Secretary either to take action, or to obtain fresh Parliamentary powers vested in the local authorities. It was stated that the promoters of the meeting had waited on the Commissioners of Police, who said that they were in communication with the Home Office.

Sir Charles Gavan Duffy has commenced in the *Freeman's Journal* a series of papers on Colonial Government, to show that the colonies have the Parliamentary system known to Europeans as English liberty in the most authentic form as representing the will of the people and entirely free from class privilege and nearly free from latent prerogative. He emphasises the fact that, though there are always two legislative Chambers as essential for wise and ordered liberty, there are no hereditary legislators.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged between Capt. Reginald Freeman, 3rd King's Own Hussars, and Miss Clare Wharton, eldest daughter of the Rev. J. C. Wharton, vicar of Gilling, Yorkshire.

Also between Miss Amye Venour, elder daughter of Sir William Bellairs, K.C.M.G., C.B., of Strawberry Hill, Twickenham, and Sir David Tennant, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Cape of Good Hope.

Also between Miss Judith Elizabeth Corbet, fifth daughter of Sir Vincent Corbet, Bart., of Acton Reynald, Shropshire, and the Rev. B. Heber-Percy, second son of Algernon Charles Heber-Percy, of Hodent Hall, Market Drayton, and Ayrmine, Howden, Yorkshire.

Also between the Rev. Lord Victor Seymour, rector of Carshalton, fourth son of the late Marquis of Hertford, and Miss Cator, eldest daughter of Mr. Albemarle Cator, of Woodbastwick, Norfolk.

The marriage arranged between Sir William F. Miller, Bart., of Glenlee, Barskimming, Ayr, N.B., and Miss Leith, eldest daughter of Sir George and Lady Leith Buchanan, will not take place.

The parish of Wilden, Bedford, was the scene of great rejoicings on the occasion of the marriage of Miss Barbara Chalk, youngest daughter of the rector, the Rev. Richard Gregory Chalk, J.P., to Mr. Cecil Carus-Wilson, F.G.S., F.R.G.S., youngest son of the late Mr. W. W. Carus-Wilson, of Casterton Hall, Westmoreland, and Moretonhamp-stead, Devon, and grandson of the late Right Hon. Edward Litton, M.P. The bride was accompanied to church by Mrs. Chalk, her mother, and Mr. W. S. Chalk, C.E., her eldest brother, and was attended by four bridesmaids. The bride's dress was of white brocaded satin bodice and train, and Chantilly lace skirt, white tulle veil, wreath, and white bouquet, given by the bridegroom. The flowers worn and carried were all natural (stephanotis, white roses, jessamine, and maidenhair fern). The bridesmaids' dresses were of cream zephyr grenadine, trimmed cream lace, with waistcoats, &c., of gold coloured silk, and hats to match; bouquets of yellow roses and maidenhead fern, and gold flower pins, set with pearls, the presents of the bridegroom. The officiating clergy were the Rev. R. G. Chalk, J.P., rector of the parish, father of the bride, and the Rev. W. Carus-Wilson, vicar of Mayland, Essex, brother of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her eldest brother, Mr. W. J. Chalk, C.E., of Gunnislake, Cornwall. The choral part of the service was conducted by Mr. T. Cradocke Chalk, who on the conclusion of the ceremony played Mendelssohn's Wedding March. After the ceremony the wedding party returned to the rectory, where breakfast was provided. The newly-wedded pair left Wilden Rectory at two o'clock, amid a shower of slippers, for London, *en route* for the south coast. The bride's travelling dress was blue and cream-striped skirt, blue jersey bodice trimmed with cream lace, and blue and cream bonnet and parasol to match.

A wedding took place at the parish church, Clannaborough, on the 6th inst., between Mr. Ernest Arthur Lewis, of Preswylfa, Mold, N. Wales, and Agnes Gertrude, only daughter of Mr. John Wreford, J.P., of Clannaborough, N. Devon, the officiating clergyman being the rector, the Rev. W. Beck, M.A. As the church is situated close to the house, the bride, accompanied by her father, walked there, and was followed by her four bridesmaids. The bride wore a dress of white ottoman silk, the front being bouillonné of fine Indian gauze, fastened with loops of silk and orange blossoms; the train, which was three yards and a half in length, was bordered on one side with orange blossoms, and was carried by the chief bridesmaid. The bride wore a tulle veil and wreath of flowers, and carried a beautiful bouquet. The bridesmaids were dressed in cream surah and lace, with quaint sleeves and long silk sashes, bronze shoes, old-gold stockings, and broad brimmed hats with drooping feathers; they carried bouquets of yellow marguerites and maidenhair, tied with old-gold ribbon, which, with their gold bangles, were the gift of the bridegroom. The wedding was a quiet one, owing to the recent death of the bridegroom's father. The bride's travelling dress was of fawn-coloured canvas, trimmed with bronze velvet, with sash of the same, and hat to correspond. After the breakfast the bride and bridegroom left for a driving tour through Devonshire and Cornwall.

The marriage of Miss Margaret Richardson Dodds, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Dodds, M.P. for Stockton, with the Rev. Geo. Jepson, M.A., rector of Elton, youngest son of Dr. Jepson, of Durham, took place at the parish church, Stockton, last week. The marriage ceremony was solemnised by the Bishop of Durham, who was assisted by the Rev. Canon Falconer, M.A., the Rev. G. R. Eden, M.A., vicar of Auckland, and the Rev. Wm. Jepson, M.A., of Southwark, brother of the bridegroom. The bridegroom was attended by his best man, Mr. T. H. Mason, of Dulwich. The bride, leaning upon the arm of her father, was attired in a dress of white satin duchesse, with long train, brocaded satin front, bodice trimmed with old point lace, sprays of orange blossom, wreath, and veil. She carried a bouquet, composed of orange blossom, myrtle blossom, gardenias, white roses, and maidenhair fern, sent by Lady Pease, of Hutton Hall. There were four bridesmaids, who were dressed in beurre-coloured cantonette, trimmed with lace to match, two having vests and cuffs of tabac velvet, lace bonnets and aigrettes to match, and two vests and cuffs of sultan velvet. They carried beautiful bouquets, presented by the bridegroom. After the ceremony, prior to the party retiring to the vestry to sign the register, the Bishop delivered an impressive address. The wedding party then returned to Ragworth for breakfast. During the afternoon the newly-married couple took train for London, whence they were to proceed to North Wales for the honeymoon.

Probably the largest and most aristocratic and picturesque assemblage ever witnessed in the county of Berks took place on Wednesday at Lockinge Park, near Wantage, the delightful seat of Lord and Lady Wantage. Invitations were issued to most of the leading families in the county, and several hundred ladies and gentlemen responded, attired in the richest costumes; indeed, even the cottagers on the estate appeared in mediæval garb. Visitors who came by road and rail from long distances began to arrive at about two o'clock, and were heartily welcomed by Lord and Lady Wantage on the lawn, which soon became thronged with a brilliant company. The cloudy morning was succeeded by the finest of afternoons, and the revels were carried out to perfection. At three o'clock a procession of great length was formed, including the ladies and gentlemen in costume, among whom were Lord and Lady Wantage, the lords of the different Berkshire manors, with their attendant pages, heralds, &c., besides jesters, yeomen, halberdiers, foresters, forest maidens, falconers, &c. Among the ladies in attendance on the lady of the manor of Ardington (Lady Wantage) were the Countess of Crawford, Lady Alice Eyre, Lady Mary Loyd, Lady Russell, Mrs. Richard Benyon, Mrs. Philip Wroughton, and the nurse; the Misses Benyon, Eyston, Temple, Playne, Duffield, Beare, Holford, Collins, and B. Jones-Loyd. The Summer Queen (Miss Ryan) was drawn by four fine oxen in a gaily-decorated cart. The procession, which was accompanied by bands of music and choristers, took a circuitous route through the park to a shady spot, where, beneath the wide-spreading branches of a stately elm the ladies in costume were seated on a dais, and the general body of visitors formed a circle, in which the play of *Robin Hood and his Merrie Men* was performed with excellent effect, the adjacent plantations affording a ready retreat for Robin Hood's brave band. This performance, which was highly successful, was followed by a succession of Old English sports, comprising quintain, a tournament, ribbon dance, bull-fight, &c., after which the large assemblage gradually dispersed, much delighted with the quaint festivities. The hospitality of Lord and Lady Wantage was unstinted, and Messrs. Gunter had charge of the refreshment department, while Mr. D'Arcy Ferris directed the arrangements. Lord and Lady Wantage entertained a fashionable company at their mansion at night. The revels were repeated on Thursday in the presence of some thousands of spectators. The invitations, programmes, &c., were all printed in the old style, and bore the signatures and quarterings of Lord and Lady Wantage.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

NEW ACROSTIC RULES.

A Prize of One Guinea is given every month for the successful solution of the Acrostics that appear in the *John Bull*.

The present monthly competition will include the Acrostics that are given on August 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

At the end of the month, in case competitors tie, they will proceed to guess off the ties, being debarred from prize-winning in the fresh monthly competitions so long as they are engaged in contesting the ties.

No competitor can gain more than two Monthly Prizes in the course of the year.

All solutions must be forwarded not later than the Monday week following the appearance of the Acrostic, addressed to the Acrostic Editor of the *John Bull*, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street, E.C., and signed by a pseudonym of not inordinate length.

Alternatives to the number of three are allowed.

All solutions received are acknowledged, whether correct or not.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 3.

(Sixth Month, Tenth Year.)

1.	G alaba	D
2.	R uunymed	E
3.	A rtemisi	A
4.	N arraganset	T
5.	T rut	H

Note.—Light 4. Newport, Nahant, and Nantucket have been allowed.

Solutions have been received from Paddy, Chelmsford, Katydid, Sociable, Bios, S.O.F., Roma, M.A.E.B., Pupdog-wow, Pegasus, Persevere, Pansy, Conjecture, Vertumnus, Random Shot, Peewit, Tim, Felix, The Owl, Iris, Muddles, Mac, L.E.L., Viz, Culverin, Etak, Ketha, and Hampton Courtier.

Persevere.—You are barred from the August competition.

S.O.F.—Your alternative cannot be accepted.

March Ties.—The prize has been divided between Miss Bartlett (Persevere), 1, Blomfield-terrace, St. Leonards-on-Sea, and Miss Edith Perceval (Todcat), 69, Eccleston-square, London, S.W.

May Ties.—The prize has been won by Miss A. K. Birley (Ketha), Seedley-terrace, Pendleton, Manchester.

June Ties.—The prize has been won by T. Brown (Tim), 5, New Croxted-road, West Dulwich, S.E.

July Ties.—A Casual, Land o' Nod, and Senga have all sent correct solutions, and remain competing. Knutsford, whose solution is incorrect, falls out of the competition.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 5.

(Sixth Month, Tenth Year.)

Poem.

With northern hills all girt about,
We cure rheumatic pains and gout,

1.
In ancient days behold a famous queen.

2.
A mountain in the Southern Ocean seen.

3.
I'm kept up oft from eve till morning light.

4.
"Never had shaken his nerves in fight."

5.
The pigs look up from me and grunt for more.

6.
In the Pacific Ocean seek my shore.

7.
News of all kinds I bear to every town.

8.
As birthplace of a famous author known.

9.
An ancient story tells my magic power.

10.
With gibes and jests I wiled away an hour.

11.
An ancient title heard from Saxon lips.

12.
The common property of men and ships.

MAGNET.

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